THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Later from Havana.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, H. Windle commanding, arrived here last evening. She brings thirty-five passengers and a cargo of cotton, merchandise, &c. She left New-Orleans on the 20th, and arrived at Havana on the 22d inst. After landing the Havana mails and passengers, and transferring the California mails and passengers to the United States Mail steamship *Falcon*, Capt. A. G. Gray, she left again the same day.

The Crew of the Recently Seized American Schooner.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

The officers and crew of the American schooner, said to have had arms and powder, which was seized at the port of Baracoa, have been ordered to Havana for trial, "for aiding and abetting conspiracy against the Government." Montoro, arrested on board of the *Black Warrior* sometime since, under suspicion of being concerned in or having knowledge of the murder of Castaneda, remains imprisoned—his papers of protection as a naturalized citizen of the United States being nullified by his passport subsequently taken as a subject of Spain.

The ship *Metropolis*, which put into this port with United States troops for water and supplies, went to sea on the 20th inst., bound for Santiago or Point Isabel, Texas.

The celebration of the "Saint's Day" of Havana, on the 16th, and of the Queen's, on the 19th, occupied the usual attention of the Government and the people—with gala, dance and feast.

The orders of Pezuela in relation to the Slave-trade have been repealed, and a new edict less repugnant in many of its provisions issued by Gen. Concha,—while the suppression is better provided for.

Ordinances for revision and improvement throughout our school system have been published—in order to prevent the necessity of sending the youth of Cuba out of the Island for education.

The pronunciamentos that were to have been issued in the interior, about these days, we do not hear of, and there is no general indication of any [illegible] among the people.

I hand you the last weekly trade reports.

The health of Havana is good. The Opera season opened with "Attila," night of the 18th, with the strength of the company—Marini, Salvi and Steffanone—all known to your public.

The *Falcon* arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall; the *Empire* was reported in the offing last night; and due this morning, *Philadelphia* from New-York, and the British West India Mail Steamer from St. Thomas.

OCCATOR.

Post-Office Orders.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The late Post-Office robberies seem to call for some other mode of transmitting money, by which it can be taken cheap, with the same facility, and at the same time be safe from the pilfering hands of the dishonest. I know of no better plan than that adopted by the English, in what they call Post-Office Orders, which are nothing more than a printed form of an order from one Post-Office to another, which works something like this: I want to send £5 (which, I believe, is the largest amount which can be sent by Post-Office Orders,) from Liverpool to London, say to Harry Williams. I go to the Post-Office and I give sixpence for one of these Orders. I deposit the £5 in that Post-Office and they fill the Order out. I send the Order to Harry Williams and he takes it to the Office and they give him the money; and all it costs is sevenpence or 14 cents, to send £5 or $25.

I may not be properly posted up on the subject, but I believe I am not far from the truth of the system. I know well it works good, and protects the people from fraud, and the Post-Office from trouble.

ONE INTERESTED.

Extension of Canal-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the matter of the extension of Canal-street and widening of Walker-street has been carried up to the Court of Appeals for their revision, and as all action in reference to the proposed alterations of those streets is stayed until the case is finally decided by that Court, it seems very remarkable to observe in the proceedings of the Common Council that the Board of Aldermen have been petitioned by one of the parties who is awarded $21,000, to have that nice little sum paid to him out of the City Treasury, while his property has not yet been touched, and while it is still undetermined whether the alterations will ever be made at all. His petition has been referred to the Corporation Counsel, and if the gentleman has his request granted, it will prove a very lucrative operation for him—though rather at the expense of other tax payers.

A TAX PAYER.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

The clipper-ship *Golden City*, Campbell, for San Francisco, cleared 25th. After proceeding as far as the Highlands a mutiny occurred on board, during which the chief and third mates were stabbed. The *Golden City* returned and anchored at the Southwest Spit, and sailed again on the morning of the 27th.

THE HARTFORD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CASE.—The Hartford *Times* of November 27, contains a report of a meeting of a portion of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church held on the day previous, at which resolutions were passed disapproving of the statements in reference to the disturbance at the burial of Father Brady, made in the Hartford papers, and asserting that they had seen nothing in the acts of Bishop O'Reilly which should cause disrespect toward him. They are, beside, much pleased with the temporal reform he has caused in having a Committee appointed by the congregation, to whom he has confided the financial affairs of the Church, so that the congregation are always able to know how and where they stand.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c.

Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The Legislature of South Carolina met here yesterday and organized for the transaction of business.

The Governor's message was delivered to-day, and it is mostly devoted to State matters. It says the financial distress in the State is greater than at any time since 1837, but opposes the creation of new banks as not calculated to remedy the evil. It also opposes the abolishment of the militia system, recommends a change in the school system, and thinks that the laws relative to free persons of color arriving at Southern seaports might be modified so as not to give offence.

It continues: Foreign Governments should be made to carefully observe existing treaties, and our Government should pursue a sound and discreet foreign policy, and avoid the appearance of grasping at any portion of foreign territory. It regards the result of the recent elections North as indicative of great disturbance in the harmony of the country, counsels calmness, forbearance and moderation, and hopes that the people of the South will discard all party jealousies and stand by the Constitution and the Union.

Frosts at New-Orleans—The Public Health.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The weather here is quite cold, and we are experiencing heavy frosts.

The health of the city is becoming excellent, there being but 185 deaths during the past week, *and of these only 15 were from yellow fever.*

Arrival of the Crescent City at New-Orleans—Election of a State Senator—Later from Texas.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Crescent City*, from New-York, *via* Havana the 24th inst., arrived here to-day. The news she brings is of little importance.

A private letter says that the rumored general rising that was to have taken place on the 19th instant, did not occur—everything passing off quietly.

Later dates from Texas, received here by the *Charles Morgan*, say that Gov. Pease has determined to issue proposals for another contract for the building of the Pacific Railroad.

The election for a State Senator, yesterday, in this city, resulted in the Democratic nominee being beaten by the independent candidate by a majority of twenty-three hundred, who, it is believed, received the support of the Know Nothings.

The weather is now quite frosty and healthy.

Election of Know-Nothings in Charlestown—Two Men Killed on the Railroad.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The city of Charlestown yesterday elected three Know-Nothings to the Legislature, to fill the vacancies in their delegation.

In Dorchester yesterday afternoon Daniel Murphy and Timothy Lynch, who were at work on the New-York Central Railroad, fell from the gravel car and were run over and killed.

Cotton Factory Burnt.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

A dispatch received here this evening from Claremont, N. H., says the Monadnock Cotton Mills at that place took fire in the picker's room about 6½ o'clock, and are partially destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. The force-pumps belonging to the Mills saved them from complete destruction.

The Sloop-of-War Albany.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The following are extracts from a private letter dated on board the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, at St. Thomas, Sept. 27: "I should have written to you before, but we have been in chase of the Commodore, expecting that we should sail for the *United States as soon as we found him.*

We found him at Samana, and received orders from him to visit this port, then to Laguayra, Curaçoa, Caracas and Navy Bay. *We may possibly go* to the northward this Fall, but there are few signs *of it at present. Capt. Gerry* keeps his own counsel, and hence the officers and crew are not informed as to our future course."

The writer says all on board are in good health, but thinks there is a want of discipline, or, to use his own words, "Everything goes heels over head." Again, he says, "This ship answers very well to look at, but Cape Horn would knock her all to pieces, and drown all hands."

In regard to Jamaica, he says: "The Yankees have been *exploring it*, and are going to have a rendezvous and a Navy-Yard there."

Rev. H. R. Hitchcock and wife, Rev. Geo. Pierson and wife, Rev. Wm. O. Baldwin and wife, *sailed from this port this morning in the* Ocean Pearl, Captain Shaw, for Honolulu.

Capsizing of the Schooner Sarah Elizabeth—One Life Lost.

Highlands, Tuesday, Nov. 28—10 o'clock.

Yesterday morning Captains McCrrean and Batey, of New-York, while sailing in the Bay in the schooner *Sarah Elizabeth*, belonging to Port Monmouth, were capsized at about 11 o'clock, on a flat, midway between the Highlands Lights and Sandy Hook Point. Capt. McCrrean attempted to walk ashore on the flats, but coming to a small channel was drowned. It was supposed he was benumbed with cold, as he is said to have been a good swimmer. His body has not been recovered up to this time, although several persons are engaged in searching for it. Capt. Batey was removed from the schooner by a small boat.

There was another report that another vessel had capsized, with the loss of two lives, off Port Monmouth, but as far as we can ascertain it is but another version of the above accident.

Loss of the Schooner Maria Foss.

Bangor, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The schooner *Maria Foss*, Captain Wooster, from Boston bound to Hancock, capsized off Crabtree Point, Vine Haven, on Saturday, and drifted on Mark Island. The vessel and cargo proved a total loss, but all hands were saved.

Arrests of G. B. Richardson, W. H. Wait, &c.

Troy, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Marshal Mott arrested at Chicago a few days ago, Geo. B. Richardson, who was the bookkeeper, cashier and principal clerk of his uncle, Jacob Richardson, deceased, the late Collector of the port at Oswego, who was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $15,000. Mr. Richardson was committed to the jail here to-day, and his examination will probably take place this evening before United States Commissioner Beach.

Wm. H. Wait, of Rochester, a deputy of Marshal Mott, is also under arrest here, charged with accepting a bribe, and neglecting his official duty in the arrest of Charles Bates, who, it is alleged, he permitted sometime since to escape to California. Bates returned not long ago, and was arrested at Brockport, N. Y., and is now under eight thousand dollars bonds to stand a trial for perjury and for smuggling.

Postponement of the Execution of Wm. Darby.

Albany, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The execution of Wm. Darby at Buffalo, for the murder of his wife, has been postponed until Friday, the 1st of December.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Albany, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Joshua Main, Esq., the member elect to the Assembly from Jefferson County, had a narrow escape from drowning on Friday last, in consequence of a boat capsizing that he was in, while crossing the Chaumont Bay. He and two others were in the water one hour and a half before they were rescued.

Death of an Elected Member of Assembly.

Albion, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Hon. Alexis Ward, member-elect of the Assembly from Orleans County, died at his residence at 4½ o'clock this morning, after a protracted illness.

Poultry Exhibition.

Utica, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The Exhibition of the State Poultry Society will open here to-morrow. The collection of fowls embraces the best descriptions, and is exceedingly large. The show promises to be very successful in every respect.

The Southern Mail—United States Steamer Princeton.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

We have no mail this morning from south of Mobile.

The United States steamship *Princeton*, with Mr. Wheeler, the Nicaraguan Minister on board, was at Pensacola on the 18th inst.

The Ohio River—Exchange—The Hog Market.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The Ohio River is again falling, and there is now but 4½ feet of water in the channel.

Exchange on New-York is 1 to 1¼ per cent. premium.

Hogs are selling at $4 25 to $4 30. The receipts to date are 76,000 against 99,000 at the same time last year.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SOULE DIFFICULTY.

Diplomatic Affairs—The Albany.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 27, 1854.

I telegraphed you this evening that there was reason to expect Mr. Soule's exclusion from Madrid; and that Mr. Mason also anticipated some trouble with the French Government in consequence of his connection with the recent Soule affair. I am satisfied, from what I learn since, that the probability of Mr. Soule's or Mr. Mason's exclusion is not very strong, and that our Government does not expect it, from the tenor of the advices received. *Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason are* both deemed by Mr. Marcy to have recklessly committed our Government in this affair, and it is feared that some unpleasant, though not serious consequences may flow therefrom.

If we refer to our own diplomatic history, to say nothing of writers on international law, we will find that we are bound to fully admit the right of either France or Spain to expel our Ministers, if they shall have become offensive by anything they have said or done in their capacity as ministers. Indeed, it is held by many, even of those who maintain that a Government cannot be permitted to refuse to receive a foreign Minister because of his antecedents, that it may expel him for any offensive conduct *after* he is Minister, even though the objectionable acts be not committed in the Ministerial capacity. If Mr. Soule is now excluded from Madrid, I suppose this very question may be raised,—to wit, whether he can be expelled *except* for offensive acts committed in his capacity of Minister? And in that event, may we not be held to the affirmative of the proposition, upon the ground that in our remonstrances *against Mr. Soule's exclusion from* France, we insisted that his private character could not be distinguished from the ministerial? If there can be no distinction made between citizen Soule and Minister Soule, in France, how can we expect any such to be conceded in Spain, between the acts of the Minister and the acts of the citizen, when the personal relations of the individual who sustains both these positions is the matter under consideration?

As to the right of either France or Madrid to exclude our Minister, it may be well to refer to the case of Mr. Poussin, the French Minister to the United States, who was summarily dismissed by Mr. Clayton in 1849, for having used disrespectful language in his official correspondence with our Government relative to the claim of the French citizen M. A. Port, and the case of Commander Carpender of the United States Navy, who, after rescuing the French bark *Eugenie* from a wreck, detained her a day or two while endeavoring to *arrange for salvage. In that case M. de Tocqueville*, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, seemed to think Poussin's disrespectful language palliated by the language which had been indulged in on our side. Mr. Clayton differed in opinion from De Tocqueville, and sent for Poussin to come on from New-York expressly to dismiss him.

This is but one case of many in which the right we exercised in Poussin's case has been recognized by our Government. Among others, I will only notice the case of Gen. Campbell, our former Consul at Havana, who became obnoxious to the Cuban authorities during this same year, 1849, and they requested his recall. Our Government sustained the Consul, and refused to recall him, while they fully recognized the right of the Spanish authorities to revoke his *exequatur*, of which, however, they did not choose to avail themselves.

The letter received at the Navy Department—on *which the hope of the safety of the sloop of war Albany* is based—is from Commander Lavallette, *U. S. N., who has a relative on board, who stated* incidentally in a letter from Aspinwall, that the sloop would return home by the Mona passage. This passage, which runs between Hayti and Porto Rico, is a little north of due east from Aspinwall; and a vessel endeavoring to reach it from the latter place, would be compelled to beat against strong easterly winds and currents for the entire distance—so that it will not be surprising if the *Albany* has been detained by baffling winds alone. It is hardly probable, however, in that case, that the large ship seen going into St. Thomas, dismasted, was her, as St. Thomas is considerably to the windward of the Mona passage—although it *is deemed possible* that a storm overtaking her after she had got through the passage, might blow *her off in that direction.*

Various rumors have been afloat, to the effect that Colonel Forney, having made money enough, was about to resign the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, and H. M. Waterson, formerly of the *Union*, was talked of to fill the vacancy. It is now understood that Forney will not resign.

☞ Rev. John T. Cushing, Rector of St. James' (Episcopal) Church in Goshen, Orange County, has resigned his charge. The resignation takes effect on the 1st of January next. Mr. Cushing has accepted the call of a congregation in Louisiana.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

Meeting to Institute Measures of Investigation.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Law Institute was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Library Room in the new City Hall.

Among the number present were Hooper C. Vanvoorst, Hiram Ketchum, Joseph Blunt, Charles Tracy, Thomas W. Tucker, Abraham Underhill, Thomas Hyslop, Benjamin V. Abbott, Joseph H. Patten, Augustus F. Smith, John L. Tillinghast, William H. Brown and John J. Townsend. Joseph Blunt, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Abraham Underhill appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The special object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps toward instituting an investigation into the conduct and legal liability of the seamen on board the *Arctic* at the time of her loss.

Mr. Joseph Blunt spoke as follows:

In relation to the loss of the *Arctic* I suppose that some action should be taken by this body, having reference to the alleged misconduct of the crew on that occasion. A great deal of feeling has been excited in the public mind throughout the country with regard to the conduct of persons on board that vessel; and since that time another incident of shipwreck, resulting in the loss of several hundred lives, has occurred almost within sight of New-York, which, I think, renders it still more imperative that some action should be taken in relation to the security of passengers on sea-voyages. I do not think that we can look to the Board of *Underwriters with any hope of relief. It does not* seem to be their duty to look after those that perished in the latter. Their province seems more especially to appertain to the preservation of property; and I think, therefore, that it peculiarly becomes this body to say that a legal investigation should be held in relation to the conduct of the sailors on board that vessel. I was informed by an officer of the Navy, who was a passenger in the *Europe* when she brought those rescued from the *Arctic*, that from information which he had received, he was convinced that *there was a concerted plan entered into to lower one end of one of the boats partly down, for the purpose of throwing out the women who were placed in it by Capt. Luce, so that there might be room for the crew.* Now, if that be the case, there is no question about it, but that the United States Court has a right to investigate this matter. It is very clear that the first port into which the persons come after the commission of a crime at sea, has jurisdiction over the parties. If this is at all true, there are grounds for investigation of the highest weight. The pitiful excuse alleged by part of the crew, that their lives were as dear to them as another's, will justify any suspicions of such men. They were bound to remain at their posts. Where *courage is necessary in the performance of a duty*, cowardice is a crime. It is not only a moral, it is a legal crime. *A soldier flying from his post may be legally* put to death. If a District Attorney should shrink from the performance of his duty *from fear of death*, he is impeachable, and if convicted, is forever disqualified from every office of honor or profit. These officers and sailors were bound to peril their lives if necessary,—to peril their lives for the safety of those on board. It has been decided that where sailors combined for the purpose of throwing over passengers from an over-loaded boat, the sailor is bound to peril his life for the preservation of the passengers in a greater degree than passengers are for one another, and they were punished by imprisonment. It does seem to me that there is another ground on which they may be made amenable. [illegible] At all events an inquiry should be had, this matter ought to be investigated, and it does seem to me that it is our place as men sworn to the performance of our duty in the exercise of our profession, to do something in this matter. I therefore think that it is highly desirable that two or three members of the profession should be appointed a committee to confer with the United States District Attorney and to aid him in the investigation of this matter, so that hereafter men may be impelled to the discharge of their duty by fear, if they can be by no other consideration; that they may feel that they would rather meet the mercy of God in the brave discharge of their duty, than the justice of man when they basely shrink from its performance. I make a motion therefore, that a resolution of that character be adopted, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Charles Tracy—The Chairman is perhaps aware of the fact that this thing was mentioned *here at a former meeting.*

Mr. Blunt—I understand that a meeting was had and that Mr. Butler was Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Dresser—The bar at the former meeting refused to act in the premises, on the ground that they considered that it was not their duty to act as a Committee of Safety; that the bar, as a bar, and that this Society, as a Society, were not authorized to form themselves into a Committee of Public Safety.

Mr. Blunt—In relation to the meeting of the Underwriters, [illegible], I am fully satisfied that nothing can or will be done by that body for the safety of passengers. It happens that in the year 1837 being deeply moved by the loss of the *Mexico* and *Bristol*, I took some steps for the purpose of establishing life boats on both sides of the Hook. I did not succeed in obtaining anything from them until after I had told them that I would go to the women of New-York and get the money requisite—some three thousand dollars—and then publish an account of the whole affair.

Mr. Charles Tracy.—I think that this matter would appear in a stronger shape if it should lie upon the table until the next meeting. *I am decidedly in favor of the* motion, but I would like to have it appear to be done by a larger meeting than the present.

The motion of Mr. Tracy to lay on the table was lost, and the resolution was on motion adopted, with but one dissenting vote.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of the Bar be appointed to confer with the United States District Attorney, and to aid him in the investigation of the conduct of the *Arctic* crew, on the occasion of the loss of that vessel.

Messrs. Hiram Ketchum, H. C. Van Vorst and Joseph Blunt, were elected such committee.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Wrecks of "the Arctic," "New Era," and "the Jewess."

We understand that the United States District Attorney has been for some days occupied in laying before the Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court a mass of evidence in relation to the *shipwrecks* of the above vessels, and the deplorable loss of life and property consequent thereon. We are assured that the investigation, when completed, will be found most thorough and searching—albeit *conducted with the most rigid impartiality towards* the officers of these vessels—and that some very *startling developments may be looked for* in the presentation of the Grand Jury, which will probably be made in the course of a week or ten days.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Important Arrest—Ten Mail Bags Rifled of Remittances.

A few days ago we published full details of the detection of a delinquent Clerk in our City Post-Office. Since then another Government official has been detected in the robbery of the mails. It appears that information was recently dispatched to Colonel North, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, to the effect that a series of extensive robberies had lately been perpetrated in the vicinity of Elmira, and he has paid a visit to that place during the past week. The result of his investigations is the arrest in this City of Lewis H. Stone, who was yesterday committed to the care of the United States Marshal.

Stone had been in the employ of the Elmira contractor, who carries the mails to and from the Erie Railroad cars; and the opportunity thus given him to secrete mail-bags, he seems to have improved—or rather misimproved to its utmost. *Ten mail-bags, rifled of their contents*, were found secreted in a vault near the barn where Stone stabled his horse, and we are informed there is little doubt of his guilt. Col. North has been aided in this matter by Deputy Marshal C. K. Losee. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner and committed to answer the charge of "abstracting the contents and embezzling valuable remittances from the U. S. Mails."

A Robber Caught at the Astor House.

A fashionably dressed young man, who gives his name as James R. Fuller, and who says he is a clerk down-town, was arrested at the Astor House on Monday while in the act of stealing a watch from Mr. Jones, bookkeeper. Suspicion had been fixed upon the prisoner, and Mr. Jones set a trap to catch him, which proved successful; having pretended to be asleep upon a sofa, while Fuller was tempted by the show of a valuable watch and chain to seize them,—and so was caught.

Erie Railroad.

A strong movement in favor of Temperance has been made on the Erie Railroad. The Superintendent, Mr. McCallum, has determined, so far as he is able, to prevent the sale of liquor at the Dépôts on the line of the Road. Turner's Station, in Orange County, has heretofore been the regular stopping-place for meals, &c., and liquor has been sold at the bar in great quantities. The *employés* of the Company having been somewhat too prone to refresh themselves, the running of the trains was altered, so that few or none of them stopped for meals until the evil was abated. In consequence of this action, the bar at Turner's has been removed, the counter taken up and transported to parts unknown, and only coffee and spring-water remain to be procured within the Dépôt buildings. At the private bar of the house, notice is given to the effect that no liquor will *hereafter be sold to persons known to be employed* on the Road. Similar action, it is understood, will be taken at other points.

Since the accession of the present Superintendent, the running of the Erie cars has been remarkably regular and free from accident; more so, we think, than in any previous season. Scarcely a single serious catastrophe has occurred during the Summer and Fall; a fact which shows that careful superintendence obviates the tendency to disasters, even on a Road so celebrated for mishaps as the Erie has been, in times past. "Safety first, speed afterwards," is the motto now; and it is a good one for all Railroad Companies to heed.

John B. Holmes.

But a few days ago John B. Holmes was liberated from the City Prison, where he was confined on a charge of murdering Policeman Gourlay in the First Ward. As will be recollected, Holmes was indicted for *manslaughter* instead of murder, as found by the Coroner's Jury at the conclusion of the inquisition before Coroner Hilton. Since *Holmes has had his liberty, the police of that district* seem to have watched his movements. The *result has been his rearrest* on a charge of threatening the life of Officer Sheehan, of the same Ward, who was the companion of Gourlay, during the difficulty with Holmes, when the deceased was killed. Holmes was taken before Justice Stuart, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who, after hearing Sheehan's complaint, did not consider it warranted, and released the accused from custody.

Irving Literary Union.

The third annual meeting of the Irving Literary Union was held in Hope Chapel last evening. The house was thronged. Dodworth's Band was in attendance. The President's Introduction, by William H. Mooney, was well written and creditably delivered. Essays were delivered on the "Blue Laws of Connecticut," by Lewis Beach; "Inconsistency," by W. Jerome Cooper; "Americanism," by George W. Sturtevant; and "Chivalry," by J. O. Gates. Each of the speakers acquitted themselves very successfully, and were loudly applauded. Joseph Lamb recited a poem on "Utopia." It abounded in happy "hits," which were fully appreciated by the audience.

☞ Gray, the Vistol Man, remains in confinement. His printing establishment is advertised for sale in our columns, this morning, on an assignment. It is understood that Gray was for several years Superintendent of the Sunday School attached to Dr. Magoon's Church, and has hitherto borne an exemplary character. He has been noted for his opposition to theatres, and was very earnest in his arguments against them. Perhaps his acidity was intended to break up these places by preventing attendance upon them.

☞ The *Sunday Dispatch* has enlarged its sheet, upon entering on a new volume. It is now a paper of eight pages, handsomely printed upon clear type and good paper, and is conducted with energy and ability. The *Dispatch* is now the largest of the Sunday papers, Alderman Williamson remains at the head of the concern.

☞ *Yesterday* morning an inquest was held on the body of an unknown woman, whom a *Nineteenth Ward Policeman found dead near the Harlem* Railroad track, corner Fourth-avenue and Sixty-second-street. The body of deceased was examined by Dr. Chastney, who found the jaw dislocated, and part of the left cheek mangled in a shocking manner. It was evident she had been thrown off the rails by the cowcatcher of one of the night trains, and the Jury so rendered their verdict. The deceased was about thirty years old, and supposed to be a German emigrant.

☞ Yesterday morning a man recently arrived from Ireland, named Patrick Martin was instantly killed by falling down a flight of stairs, at his boarding-house, No. 99 Gold-street. Deceased had in his possession a draft for £16 sterling, which was placed in the hands of the public administrator.

The Front-street Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We presume you would like to correct the statement in your paper of this morning respecting the loss by fire in store No. 79 Front-street, as regards us. We occupy the back *office on the first floor; we had no* goods in the store; we have a policy of insurance for $500 on our office furniture, in the Howard Insurance *Company, which is all the insurance we have*, and we have sustained no loss worth calling on the office for. We make this statement in justice to the offices in which you state we were insured to the amount of $15,000, viz.: Knickerbocker Insurance Company, $5,000; City Insurance Company, $5,000; Union Mutual Insurance Company, $5,000.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1854. PECK & LYMAN.

One Set Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your publication of Saturday, Nov. 18, contained a paragraph deeply injurious to my reputation, viz.: that I had been arrested on the charge of robbing my employers, Messrs. Terbell, Jennings & Co., of Cortlandt-street. I was certainly arrested, owing to a mistake, but as no charge could be sustained against me I was not prosecuted. I trust you will give this statement a place in your journal.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS McGRATH.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

This Court was in session in Brooklyn yesterday, Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, on the bench, and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

Daniel McGonegal was placed upon trial for receiving stolen goods. The jury found the accused guilty as charged, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $75, and to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The latter part of the sentence was suspended.

John Maloney and Peter McGuire pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license. The former was fined $10, and the latter $15, which being paid they were discharged from custody.

James Dailey and John O'Dwyer were each tried by a Jury on indictments for selling liquor without a license, and a verdict of guilty rendered by the Juries. Sentence in these cases was suspended.

Kings County Court.

This Court assembled in Brooklyn yesterday Hon. Judge Strong on the bench. An unsuccessful attempt was made to empanel a Grand Jury. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

A special term of the Circuit Court was convened in Brooklyn yesterday, Judge Strong presiding. No business of importance was transacted.

The Drury Case Once More.

QUEENS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 27.

Before Judge Rockwell.

Samuel Drury vs. George Wilkes and Others—Action for Trespass—Damages $20,000.—This was an action which has been a long time on the Calendar of this County. It was brought by Mr. Drury, then of Astoria, against Geo. Wilkes and others, for a trespass committed at Mr. Drury's house, and upon his property, on the 16th of November, 1846. On which day the defendants, without any warrant or authority, but pretending to have a search warrant, entered the plaintiff's house and, in his absence, (Wilkes directing the others,) proceeded to ransack all his private depositories, and to take and carry away a large amount of valuable property, consisting of gold, silver, diamonds and other precious stones, some of which were part of the plaintiff's stock in trade, and the rest his family plate. Of this property restitution has been made to a very small extent, though it had been shown that there was no foundation for the pretence upon which it was taken; as in all the criminal proceedings had at the time, and which then caused so much sensation in the community, Mr. Drury was acquitted.

Mr. H. P. Clark, the plaintiff's counsel, in opening the case dwelt upon the outrageous conduct of the defendants, in going to the plaintiff's house and despoiling it as they had done, and contended they were bound in a conspiracy against the plaintiff, of which this was one result.

A number of witnesses, both on their direct and cross-examination, described the manner of the attack and overhauling at the house, and to a great extent proved the value of the things seized and carried away.

Judge Rockwell having charged the Jury in an able manner, they returned, in about fifteen minutes, a verdict for plaintiff, $46,000.

The Court, on motion, in view of the nature of the case, added some extra allowances, amounting to about $2,500 more.

The President's Message—A Peaceful Tone—The Tariff.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the next message of the President, says he thinks it will be a peace document showing a strong desire to preserve friendly relations with all European powers, but, at the same time, recommending an increase in our Army and Navy establishments, as a means of securing that peace which the country stands so much in need of. It is a very easy matter for outsiders, not directly responsible for the Government, to urge warlike measures on the Administration; but it is a very different thing for a responsible Administration to adopt them. Even American Ministers and *Chargés* abroad might, in their zeal for the glory and aggrandizement of the country, be tempted to give rash advice; but an Administration feeling the weight of its obligations to the country and to the civilized world cannot afford to make light of considerations involving the highest interests of humanity and the Republic. No extraordinary credit, therefore, will be demanded by the President to meet contingencies arising from the acts either of the Government here in Washington, or of our Ministers abroad.

He feels certain that no radical change will be *produced in the Tariff; and I trust no experimental* legislation will be attempted on the subject. Even if the whole duty on iron were taken off, it would not help the broken Railroad Companies, or enable worthless concerns about to be starved to get credit for rails. The difficult financial condition in which the country is placed, cannot be improved by nostrums or specifics. What we want is *specie*, not *specifics*; and this can only be secured to the country by actual savings, and by putting a stop to speculative investments, instead of stimulating them.

BOSTON WATER—It hath an Ancient and Fish-like Smell.

The people of Boston have for a considerable time been in trouble concerning their water. The Chemists, says the *Post*, are preparing to say, that, maugre the "ancient and fish-like smell," and maugre the evidence of taste, which is very strong, there are no dead fishes in the water; that no defunct horn-pouts and suckers and shiners and flatfish are coming down to us in fragmentary morsels, impregnating our much vaunted Cochituate; that we must deny the villainous draught, which men not bears may drink lovingly, to be caused by decomposing vegetable matter on the bottom of the pond, that rises in foul gases, the effect of sudden changes in the temperature, and that we must wait patiently for a change that will come when the impurity has gone.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: The recent detection of a depredator in the Baltimore Post-Office should not fail to awaken additional vigilance in other places. For a considerable length of time boarders at Brown's Hotel, in this city, have been complaining of the loss of letters. Postmaster Barrett and his first assistant, Lambert Tree, finally adopted a plan to ferret out the cause. A clerk, Mr. A. H. Young, was accordingly detailed to deliver to the colored boy who called for the mail for Brown's Hotel, the letters and papers, and then follow him at an unsuspected distance, for further developments. Accordingly, yesterday morning the messenger called and received the budget. He was followed and watched, when, before reaching his home, the young darkey was seen to open the pouch and take therefrom several letters, which he put in his pocket. He then continued on, and arriving at the counting-room of the hotel, soon found Mr. Young at his heels. This gentleman desired the clerk to examine the boy's pockets, which being done the stolen letters were discovered. The miscreant is thus, being a slave, the only punishment which *can be inflicted for all his offences is a whipping!* and, it is said, the proprietors devolved that duty upon the boy's master.

THE STEAMER OCEAN INQUEST.—The Boston *Post* informs us that inquests were held on Monday afternoon, by Coroners Pratt and Stedman, upon the bodies of the victims by the recent disaster. The inquest by Coroner Pratt was occupied by the examination of four witnesses, with regard to the identification of the bodies. The body of Jabez Robinson was identified by his brother and brother-in-law, Mr. Morrison, of this city. He had resided in Lowell for two years, was nineteen years old, and was on his way to his native place, at the Forks of the Kennebec, in Maine. The body of the child was identified by Mr. Hagerty, its uncle who resides in Canton street, the husband of the lady in whose care it was drowned. The female body was identified as that of Mary B. Harmon, of China, Me., by her sister, who came from Maine for the purpose. She was 17 years old, had been at work for some months at Lowell, and was going home on account of ill health. The inquest adjourned till Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Coroner Stedman's inquest was upon the body of Hiram L. Wing, who died at the hospital.

GEN. CASS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Detroit *Times* thus talks of Gen. Cass and the Presidency: "The assumption that Gen. Cass has laid aside all aspirations for the Presidency, is entirely gratuitous on the part of our Washington contemporary. Here at home his friends protest against thus coldly dispatching him with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his consent, bring his name forward in their own time. We say distinctly that Gen. Cass will be a candidate before the National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs as the above, and the continual blows which he receives from a large portion of the Southern Press. Besides, the idea of Western Cass men being transferred over to Douglas, is too silly to be commented upon."

THANKSGIVING FOR POOR CHILDREN.—It is a good old New-England custom to give the poor a share of our feast at Thanksgiving. It ought to be so here, where so many lie down at night glad if they have picked up their crust or begged their cold victuals during the day. We want, if possible to make this Thanksgiving a little pleasanter and sweeter to the children of the poor. It is a hard lot to be a poor boy or a begging street-girl in this great City. Who will help to make one day more cheerful to them? Who will give us something of the overflowing good things they have enjoyed to make a feast for the poor? Supplies can be sent either to the Industrial School, or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. C. L. B.

FRANCE.

Personal, Literary, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

To the numerous clubs in contemplation, of which I have spoken, I must add another, the realization of which has thus far been prevented by the war. The plans were ready, and the land already belonged to the undertakers, who were none other than M. M. YORK & Co., the builders of the Crystal Palace. From the prospectus, I should imagine that their idea was to introduce the Astor House into France, or rather to graft upon what you know of a hotel what we know of a club. The edifice was to be called the Palace Club, or Family Palace. It was to have been an entire novelty in one respect, inasmuch as it would have been an inhabited club—a club on the first floor, a dwelling house in the upper stories. A family taking a suite of rooms would pay, besides their rent, a fixed sum of 1,000 francs a year for the use of the conveniences of the club beneath, the library, the dining-room, the reading-room, the billiard room, the baths, the servants, &c., &c. The French are not gregarious by nature or habit, but, in view of the economy presented by living in common, and by eating in common, there is an evident tendency toward the abandonment of their isolated practices, and toward the participation, at reduced rates, in the advantages of "clubbing." Traveling was the first necessity to be thus improved upon; the solitary post-chaise gave way to the railway train, transporting men and women by the lump. The idea of the Palace Club is to give its subscribers, for 1,000 francs a year, an amount of luxury that would cost, if furnished to a single family, 100,000 francs at least. When the war is over, if indeed it ever is over, Mr. YORK means to commence operating immediately upon his scheme, though he would have preferred to inaugurate the two palaces—the Family and the Crystal—about the same time.

You will do me the justice to acknowledge that I seldom venture to express an opinion or hazard a description, in the delicate matter of Paris fashions. Now and then, in consideration of a startling novelty or a daring innovation, I judge best to intrude upon this department, exclusively treated by the heavy commercial papers; witness the Umbrella Great Coat and the Expansive Petticoat. I desire to speak to-day of the Chapeau-Coiffure, or the Bonnet which is at the same time a Head-dress—a graceful and elegant "imagination" of Mme DE GOLBERG.

The bonnet head-dress is a construction that takes apart. That is, it puts on like an ordinary bonnet, and is far from encouraging suspicions of treachery; but, upon untying it, and slipping a certain spring, the front comes off, leaving the crown behind it to do the duty of an evening garnish. Thus, at operas, theatres, concerts, at any gathering, in fact, where the heat is oppressive, the bonnet may be at once converted into a coiffure without any previous preparation of the hair. This invention has been patented, and can be obtained of Mme. DE GOLBERG only. It is made of velvet, the crown being diversified with lace and ribbon trimmings. The price is sixteen dollars. The success of the innovation is such that orders are with difficulty supplied. Now, lest any lady should, by return of mail, instruct me to forward her one of these labor-saving contrivances, (as one did send an order for a self-expanding petticoat,) let me say that her missive and I would hardly meet this side of Nice or Genoa, if indeed we met at all; for after seven years in Paris one feels the need of wintering on the Mediterranean, and treading once more American soil, in the Principality of Monaco.

A revolution on a large scale has taken place in the office of the *Mousquetaire*. All the assistant editors, to the number of seven, deserted DUMAS in a lump, for reasons in the highest degree singular. A lady by the name of NOE had offered a manuscript to the paper for insertion; and had successively read it—an inconceivable infliction, it appears,—to the seven editors, who each and all rejected it. Neither abashed nor discouraged, she undertook to hunt down DUMAS, and spent a week in dogging him, he on his part dining out and sleeping out, and madly seeking in various ways to avoid her. But she caught him at last, and laid siege to him with such vigor that he succumbed as if he were any Sebastopol. He was forced to promise in order to obtain a truce. He informed his staff that he had yielded, and should rewrite, reform and respell the dreadful manuscript, or as he jocosely calls it, Mrs. NOE's "tube." The editors all resigned that right. It was curious to see DUMAS fill the *Mousquetaire* himself the next day, and furnish forth the most amusing number since that in which he criticised one of his own plays. He has begun to tell the story of the "tube," and it threatens to supply laughter for a fortnight.

A railroad mile-man is sometimes an inventive creature. The Strasburg Railroad has three hundred mile-men, one of whom has proved himself a genius. He came running to the nearest station one day, crying that they must stop the approaching train, as a little further on the rails had been tampered with, and as he was endeavoring to remove the obstacles a man armed with a dirk set upon him and stabbed him in four places. He showed the wounds and proved the obstructions upon the track. He was soon after arrested for a culpable attempt at a hoax. It was clearly discovered that he had himself disturbed the rails, and had drawn his own blood. His object would appear to have been to save a great many lives, to recommend himself to the Company, to obtain promotion, and to get the Government medal for deeds of heroism and self-possession. I hardly know what his offence may be technically called, or what the punishment can be, but the man is under lock and key and the company is very much displeased with him.

Two Danubian gentlemen were one day sailing in the stream from which they derived their name. An Austrian *gen d'arme* was mounting guard upon the bank. Suddenly the boat capsized, and the two gentlemen were precipitated into the billows. The *gen d'arme*, who had a slight skiff at his disposal, could only rescue one, and he was hesitating which to choose, when the younger of the two shouted "*Vive Kossuth!*" "Oh ho," said the officer, "you shout *Vive Kossuth* at the moment of death, do you? you must be a desperate anarchist, indeed!" and he immediately withdrew him from the brine, in order to arrest him! It turned out afterwards, that the drowning man had adopted this plan as a means of salvation, and that in reality he cared no more for KOSSUTH than you or I do! But I am afraid I have made an unfortunate comparison.

During the last four months, I have not seen twenty numbers of the TIMES. Several of my attempts to obtain a regular sequence having successively failed, I have at last hit upon one as infallible as the Pope, if not more so. You may say, if you like, to those who have been instrumental in excluding the paper, (and they are on your side of the water,) that I now get my TIMES before anybody else gets his letters, and that the plan works delightfully. Not all the police in France can prevent me now from reading the latest Parisian gossip.

Yesterday morning the little pantomimic theatre called "Les Folies Nouvelles," just assumed by M. HUART, of the *Charivari*, was shut by order of the Government. Its offence was this. The *Pierrot* of the pantomime, dressed as a father confessor, had the evening before, (a first representation,) listened to the confession of a peasantess of very agreeable features. The nature of the narrative is inferred from the demonstrations of *Pierrot*, whose countenance expresses the interest he takes in the young lady's adventures. This was thought an improper and irreverent caricature of one of the most serious offices of the Catholic religion, and an order to close the establishment was issued. M. HUART, however, managed to avert the pronunciamento, and the interdict was withdrawn, and the offensive scene expunged.

The Comedie Française had promised for this week a revival of M. CAMILLE DOUCET's "Fireside Enemies," to which the author has lately added 250 lines. The Emperor sent word to the manager that he desired the play to be produced at Compiegne in the theatre attached to the palace, and that the public must wait till afterwards.

The manager of the Comedie, ARSENE HOUSSAYE, being compelled to visit Italy with his wife, on account of her declining health, sent in his resignation to the Minister of State. The inevitable Dr. VERON at once presented himself as a successor for the desirable position. He even thought himself so sure of success that he sent RACHEL a present of a bracelet for which he paid 12,000 francs! But the Minister refused to accept HOUSSAYE's resignation, giving him leave of absence for three months instead. The deluded VERON can add a new chapter now to his memoirs.

Stone cutters are engaged in carving into the outer wall of the Crystal Palace the names of all inventors, discoverers, benefactors, &c., &c., whose memory it would be proper to honor upon an industrial edifice. These sunken letters are gilt, and are legible from a distance. I have to mention two unfortunate mistakes in the spelling of foreign names: HARWEY for HARVEY, and HUMPHEY for HUMPHREY DAVY.

The Opera is, at this moment, willing to pardon CRUVELLI, if she will only consent to return. The Minister of State will restore her bank account intact, or as intact as funds thus fingered are likely to be, upon a restitution. I doubt, however, whether the audience would forgive as easily. The Prima Donna does not lack defenders. The ground taken in her favor is that she was exceedingly uncomfortable at the Opera, where her fabulous engagement had made her enemies and calumniators; she had sought to be released from the engagement, but the management would not consent. Her only resource was to quit without permission. She left $50,000 at her banker's, where the Opera might help itself to such damages as the proper court might condemn her, by default, to pay.

The other famous case, LEGOUVE versus RACHEL, is soon to be pleaded in appeal. CREMIEUX is to take the following stand,—a triumphant one in my opinion: An author who has cast a character to a particular actor, has the right to say, even after the preliminary studies and rehearsals, "I have overrated or misjudged your capacities: you cannot play the part." Why has not an actor the reciprocal right to say, "I was mistaken in the nature of the part; it does not suit my talent; give it to some one else." Of course this reasoning would be invalid in the case of a stock actor, who has engaged to play the characters cast to him, but RACHEL's engagement is free from any such conditions. Whatever may be the verdict, RACHEL will never play *Medea*, having determined to pay damages, instead, if necessary.

The Circus has produced its "Capture of Sebastopol" under the title of "The Battle of the Alma." The concluding tableau in the original spectacle was suppressed, but will be restored whenever history permits. To make out the proper length a corresponding quantity was added at the beginning, in the form of a fantastic and allegorical gathering of the rivers just now conspicuous, the Danube, Pruth, &c., and they have the whole subject over in a very facetious way, as I am assured by an eye-witness. The Manager of this Theatre was a victim of the immortal Bucharest Tatar, and with the Emperor forms a most deluded couple. His Majesty, I am afraid, will never get over it. I am anxious lest his health suffer, he keeps himself so very close at St. Cloud.

Tailoring has seized upon the trophies thus far achieved. We have Alma velvet, and Crimean stuffs for evening toilets. A new style of collar and sleeves is called Balaklava.

DICK TINTO.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Mr. Bright upon the Causes of the War—Interesting Correspondence.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Oct. 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In the few words which I exchanged with you in the street a short time ago you declared the present war to be one of the wickedest things that this country ever engaged in. I believe those were your words, or at least to that effect. Now, as I have a sincere respect for your well-considered opinion, and as I have come to a very opposite conclusion, your dictum sent me to such books as I possess on the law of nations, especially to VATTEL, and, oddly enough, I found that more than a quarter of a century ago I had consulted his pages as to the justice or otherwise of the first crusade. My reading has confirmed my first opinion; and, as Manchester will meet next Thursday to commence a subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the contest, and as the members for Manchester ought to be there, I shall be exceedingly pleased if you will then state the conclusive reasons for your condemnation of the war, and enable us to determine either to give it our hearty support, or then and there to petition for peace.

Believe me to be, with esteem and respect, yours truly, ABSALOM WATKIN.

JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M. P.

RHYL, NORTH WALES, Sunday, Oct. 29, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I think, on further consideration, you will perceive that the meeting on Thursday next would be a most improper occasion for a discussion as to the justice of the war. Just or unjust, the war is a fact, and the men whose lives are miserably thrown away in it have clearly a claim upon the country, and especially upon those who, by the expression of opinions favorable to the war, have made themselves responsible for it. I cannot therefore for a moment appear to discourage the liberality of those who believe the war to be just, and whose utmost generosity, in my opinion, will make but a wretched return for the ruin they have brought upon hundreds of families.

With regard to the war itself, I am not surprised at the difference between your opinion and mine, if you decide a question of this nature by an appeal to VATTEL. The "law of nations" is not my law, and at best it is a code full of confusion and contradictions, having its foundation on custom, and not on a higher morality; and on custom which has always been determined by the will of the strongest. It may be a question of some interest whether the first crusade was in accordance with the law and principles of VATTEL; but whether the first crusade was just, and whether the policy of the crusades was a wise policy, is a totally different question. I have no doubt that the American war was a just war according to the principles laid down by writers on the "law of nations," and yet no man in his senses in this country will now say that the policy of George III. towards the American colonies was a wise policy, or that war a righteous war. The French war, too, was doubtless just according to the same authorities; for there were fears, and anticipated dangers to be combated, and law and order to be sustained in Europe; and yet few intelligent men now believe the French war to have been either necessary or just. You must excuse me if I refuse altogether to pin my faith upon VATTEL. There have been writers on international law who have attempted to show that private assassination and the poisoning of wells were justifiable in war; and perhaps it would be difficult to demonstrate wherein these horrors differ from some of the practices which are now in vogue. I will not ask you to mould your opinion on these points by such writers, nor shall I submit my judgment to that of VATTEL.

The question of this present war is in two parts—first, was it necessary for us to interfere by arms in a dispute between the Russians and the Turks; and, secondly, having determined to interfere, under certain circumstances, why was not the whole question terminated when Russia accepted the Vienna note? The seat of war is 3,000 miles away from us. We had not been attacked—not even insulted in any way. Two independent Governments had a dispute, and we thrust ourselves into the quarrel. That there was some ground for the dispute is admitted by the four Powers in the proposition of the Vienna note. But for the English Minister at Constantinople and the Cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself, and the last note of Prince MENSCHIKOFF would have been accepted, and no human being can point out any material difference between that note and the Vienna note, afterwards agreed upon and recommended by the Governments of England, France, Austria, and Prussia. But our Government would not allow the dispute to be settled. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE held private interviews with the Sultan, did his utmost to alarm him, insisted on his rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the armed assistance of England if war should arise.

The Turks rejected the Russian note, and the Russians crossed the Pruth, occupying the Principalities as a "material guarantee." I do not defend this act of Russia; it has always appeared to me impolitic and immoral; but I think it likely it could be well defended out of VATTEL, and it is at least as justifiable as the conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON in 1850, when they sent 10 or 12 ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim made by DON PACIFICO were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England and France and Turkey not to be a *casus belli*. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna, and the celebrated Vienna note was drawn up. This note had its origin in Paris, was agreed to by the Conference at Vienna, ratified and approved by the Cabinets of Paris and London, and pronounced by all these authorities to be such as would satisfy the honor of Russia, and at the same time be compatible with the "independence and integrity of Turkey and the honor of the Sultan." Russia accepted this note at once,—accepted it, I believe, by telegraph, even before the precise words of it had been received in St. Petersburg. Everybody thought the question now settled; a Cabinet Minister assured me we should never hear another word about it; "the whole thing is at an end," he said, and so it appeared for a moment. But the Turk refused the note which had been drawn up by his own arbitrators, and which Russia had accepted. And what did the Ministers say then, and what did their organ, the *Times*, say? They said it was merely a difference about words; it was a pity the Turk made any difficulty, but it would soon be settled. But it was not settled, and why not? It is said that the Russian Government put an improper construction on the Vienna note. But it is unfortunate for those who say this, that the Turks placed precisely the same construction upon it; and further, it is upon record that the French Government advised the Russian Government to accept it, on the ground that "its general sense differed in nothing from the sense of the proposition of Prince MENSCHIKOFF." It is, however, easy to see why the Russian Government should, when the Turks refused the award of their own arbitrators, re-state its original claim, that it might not be damaged by whatever concession it had made in accepting the award; and this is evidently the explanation of the document issued by Count NESSELRODE, and about which so much has been said. But, after this the Emperor of Russia spoke to Lord WESTMORLAND on the subject at Olmutz, and expressed his readiness to accept the Vienna note, with any clause which the Conference might add to it, explaining and restricting its meaning; and he urged that this should be done at once, as he was anxious that his troops should re-cross the Pruth before Winter. It was in this very week that the Turks summoned a grand council, and, contrary to the advice of England and France, determined on a declaration of war.

Now observe the course taken by our Government. They agreed to the Vienna note; not fewer then five members of this Cabinet have filled the office of Foreign Secretary, and therefore may be supposed capable of comprehending its meaning; it was a note drawn up by the friends of Turkey, and by arbitrators self constituted on behalf of Turkey; they urged its acceptance on the Russian Government, and the Russian Government accepted it; there was then a dispute about its precise meaning, and Russia agreed, and even proposed, that the arbitrators at Vienna should amend it by explaining it, and limiting its meaning, so that no question of its intention should henceforth exist. But, the Turks having rejected it, our Government turned round and declared the Vienna note, their own note, entirely inadmissible, and defended the conduct of the Turks in having rejected it. The Turks declared war against the advice of the English and French Governments—so, at least, it appears from the blue-books; but the moment war was declared by Turkey our Government openly applauded it. England, then, was committed to the war. She had promised armed assistance to Turkey—a country without government, and whose administration was at the mercy of contending factions; and, incapable of fixing a policy for herself, she allowed herself to be dragged on by the current of events at Constantinople. She "drifted," as Lord CLARENDON said, exactly describing his own position, into the war, apparently without rudder and without compass.

The whole policy of our Government in this matter is marked with an imbecility perhaps without example. I will not say they intended a war from the first, though there are not wanting many evidences that war was the object of at least a section of the Cabinet. A distinguished member of the House of Commons said to a friend of mine, immediately after the accession of the present Government to office, "You have a war Ministry, and you will have a war." But I leave this question to point out the disgraceful feebleness of the Cabinet, if I am to absolve them from the guilt of having sought occasion for war. They promised the Turk armed assistance on conditions, or without conditions. They, in concert with France, Austria, and Prussia, took the original dispute out of the hands of Russia and Turkey, and formed themselves into a court of arbitration in the interests of Turkey; they made an award, which they declared to be safe and honorable for both parties; this award was accepted by Russia and rejected by Turkey; and they then turned round upon their own award, declared it to be "totally inadmissible," and made war upon the very country whose Government, at their suggestion and urgent recommendation, had frankly accepted it. At this moment England is engaged in a murderous warfare with Russia, although the Russian Government accepted her own terms of peace, and has been willing to accept them in the sense of England's own interpretation of them ever since they were offered; and at the same time England is allied with Turkey, whose Government rejected the award of England, and who entered into the war in opposition to the advice of England. Surely, when the Vienna note was accepted by Russia, the Turks should have been prevented from going to war, or should have been allowed to go to war at their own risk.

I have said nothing here of the fact that all these troubles have sprung out of demands made by France upon the Turkish Government, and urged in language more insulting than any which has been shown to have been used by Prince MENSCHIKOFF. I have said nothing of the diplomatic war which has been raging for many years past in Constantinople, and in which England has been behind no other Power in attempting to subject the Porte to foreign influences. I have said nothing of the abundant evidence there is that we are not only at war with Russia, but with all the Christian population of the Turkish Empire, and that we are building up our Eastern policy on a false foundation—namely, on the perpetual maintenance of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth which it has desolated, and over a population it has degraded but has not been able to destroy. I have said nothing of the wretched delusion that we are fighting for civilization in supporting the Turk against the Russian and against the subject Christian population of Turkey. I have said nothing about our pretended sacrifices for freedom in this war, in which one great and now dominant ally is a monarch who, last in Europe, struck down a free Constitution, and dispersed by military violence a national Representative Assembly.

My doctrine would have been non-intervention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom; the necessity of permanently upholding the Mahometan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French and coaxing Austria to help us, is a pitiful imposture. The evils of non-intervention were remote and vague, and could neither be weighed nor described in any accurate terms. The good we can judge something of already, by estimating the cost of a contrary policy. And what is that cost? War in the north and south of Europe, threatening to involve every country of Europe. Many, perhaps fifty millions sterling, in the course of expenditure by this country alone, to be raised from the taxes of a people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. The disturbance of trade throughout the world, the derangement of monetary affairs, and difficulties and ruin to thousands of families. Another year of high prices of food, notwithstanding a full harvest in England, chiefly because war interferes with imports, and we have declared our principal foreign food-growers to be our enemies. The loss of human life to an enormous extent. Many thousands of our own countrymen have already perished of pestilence and in the field; and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of English families will be plunged into sorrow, as a part of the penalty to be paid for the folly of the nation and its rulers.

When the time comes for the "inquisition for blood," who shall answer for these things? You have read the tidings from the Crimea; you have perhaps shuddered at the slaughter; you remember the terrific picture,—I speak not of the battle, and the charge, and the tumultuous excitement of the conflict, but of the field after the battle,—Russians in their frenzy, or their terror, shooting Englishmen who would have offered them water to quench their agony of thirst; Englishmen, in crowds, rifling the pockets of the men they had slain or wounded, taking their few shillings or roubles, and discovering among the plunder of the stiffening corpses images of the "Virgin and the Child." You have read this, and your imagination has followed the fearful details. This is war,—every crime which human nature can commit or imagine, every horror it can perpetrate or suffer; and this it is which our Christian Government recklessly plunges into, and which so many of our countrymen at this moment think it patriotic to applaud! You must excuse me if I cannot go with you. I will have no part in this terrible crime. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office may influence an Administration; delusions may mislead a people; VATTEL may afford you a law and a defence; but no respect for men who form a Government, no regard I have for "going with the stream," and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favor of a policy which, in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the true interest of my country.

I have only to ask to forgive me for writing so long a letter. You have forced it from me, and I would not have written it did I not so much appreciate your sincerity and your good intentions towards me.

Believe me to be, very sincerely yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

ABSALOM WATKIN, Esq., Manchester."

War between Three Empires with only 100,000 Effective Men.

From the London Times, Sept. 15.

One of the circumstances most likely to surprise an attentive observer of the present war is the comparatively small number of the forces with which it is carried on. Three Empires and a powerful Kingdom are engaged in the strife. The scene of action is within easy reach of all, a prize of extraordinary importance is known to be at stake, and this is but the first year of the war. Nevertheless the contest between these mighty Powers, with their resources as yet unexhausted, is probably conducted with less than 60,000 men on each side. The Russians, we are told, brought 65,000 troops against us in the recent battles before Sebastopol, and, as this force doubtless represented the chief strength of the garrison, in conjunction with that of the relieving army, the estimate is not likely to be much exaggerated. We wish we could speak as confidently of our own numbers, but we have good reason for supposing that our effective force on the 5th of this month could not have exceeded 15,500 bayonets. Allowing 25,000 for the French muster, we shall obtain a total strength of 50,000 in the allied ranks. A certain number of Turkish battalions are to be added, but it does appear as if the Ottoman troops would contribute much to the effective force of the allies until some of OMAR PACHA's veterans are transported to the Crimea.

We may consider, therefore, some 100,000 men as representing the forces of three of the greatest Powers in Europe engaged in deadly strife, and the fact is certainly not a little remarkable. It deserves, however, to be noticed that Russia, though the most embarrassed of all the belligerents, has displayed the greatest energy in reinforcing her army. No sooner was the attack of the allies upon the Crimea plainly declared than succors were put on march for Sebastopol, and it appears as if every available man and horse had been turned during the last two months towards the Isthmus of Perekop. It is true that the result is still far short of what might be anticipated, since the reinforcements received by Prince MENSCHIKOFF do not probably exceed 20,000 men—but others are doubtless on their way, and our enemy thus appears with undiminished force after every successive defeat. The French, too, have dispatched considerable succors to their over-worked army, and our own Baltic fleet will immediately be put into requisition to carry a large body of troops from Toulon to the Crimea. But what have we done ourselves? What is the strength of that army by which Great Britain is represented in a contest for the liberties and security of Europe?

Our whole force as first thrown upon the shores of the Crimea numbered 27,000 men; and, if we make additions for heavy cavalry and other troops afterwards brought up, we may perhaps, obtain some 1,500 or 2,000 more. Draughts of the various regiments engaged have since been sent out, but these merely fill up vacancies, and at no time, probably, will the British army under Lord RAGLAN's command exceed 30,000 men. This force we cannot consider commensurate either with the magnitude of the stake at issue, the position of England in the Commonwealth of Europe, or the resources notoriously at our disposal. For the benefit of the reader's judgment we subjoin a contrast of our proceedings in times gone by. The year 1813 was the 21st year of a great and exhausting war, and during almost the whole of that period there had been a continuous drain upon us to supply the losses of sanguinary campaigns by sea and land. The population of Great Britain at that time was about 13,000,000. Under these circumstances we kept on foot a regular army of 237,000 men, a regular militia of 83,000, a local militia of 288,000, yeomanry cavalry to the number of 68,000, and sailors and marines to the number of 140,000. With this compare our present position and efforts. The population of Great Britain at this moment exceeds 21,000,000, the national wealth has enormously increased, and we are in the very first year of war. Nevertheless, the first estimates for our army provided only 112,997 regular soldiers for the service of the current year, being an increase of some 10,000 on the peace establishment of 1853; and, though some supplementary estimates were afterwards brought in, the total numbers of our regular forces were only raised, if we remember rightly, to some 130,000 men. Yet every condition now tells in our favor. Ireland certainly is no longer that great nursery of soldiers which it used to be, but then Ireland no longer requires an army of 20,000 men as its own permanent garrison. We have so improved the terms of military service as to make them infinitely more desirable. We have learnt by the most brilliant evidences that the national spirit is in no degree degenerated, and the war approves itself to the sense and judgment of the people as perhaps no war ever did before. Why, then, should we starve it, or risk the chance of striking a decisive blow while such blow can be struck?

Our correspondence from the Crimea gives a vivid and impressive picture of the fatigues and privations to which our overtasked army is subjected. And let no one imagine that these sufferings are anything out of course, or to be regarded as extraordinary incidents against which no provision could be made. They are the natural and necessary results of our insufficient strength. The reader perhaps may like to know what the rules of military science direct in such cases. According to these established maxims, the number of men on duty in the trenches before a besieged town should always equal three-fourths of the strength of the garrison, and there should be at least three "reliefs" of this number—that is to say, each guard of the trenches should be on duty eight hours only out of the 24, being relieved by a fresh guard at the expiration of that time. But, besides the duties in the trenches, there are the regular duties of the army, such as picket, camp, escort duty, &c. For these a number of men equal to about one-tenth of the whole army is required, and they should have four reliefs. Now, if we estimate the garrison of Sebastopol at 40,000, three-fourths of this number would give 30,000 as the guard of the trenches, and this at three reliefs would be 90,000. One-tenth of 90,000 for army duties would be 9,000, which, at four reliefs, gives 36,000; so that, without any reference to LIPRANDI's army, the besieging force before Sebastopol ought to muster 126,000 men, whereas it is doubtful if *half* that number could be produced. The consequences we read in our communications from the spot. Officers and men together are fairly worn out with incessant and excessive work. Owing to the impossibility of giving proper relief the soldiers are on duty far longer and more frequently than they should be, and the drain upon their strength is in proportion to the toil. It should be remembered, too, that calculations applying to an ordinary siege fall considerably short of what is wanted at Sebastopol, where there is a powerful relieving army in the field, and where even the troops off duty are harassed by continual alarms from the enemy. The intelligence just reported is sufficient to prove that the impetuous energy of the French and the unconquerable firmness of the British can make head even against all these disadvantages, and find at any hazard a road to victory; but it is not the part of a wise Government or a sympathizing nation to permit such things to continue. The Emperor NICHOLAS sets a different example. It is clear from our latest communications that the very best troops of the Russian army are assembling in Sebastopol, and that all the available strength of the empire will be concentrated on this point of contest. Let us take a lesson, then, from our enemy, and meet him, as we can do, on his own territory, with equal resources and superior spirit.

Whose was the Fault?

Upon this question a London journal thus pronounces:

Lord RAGLAN says in his dispatch: "I directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir GEORGE CATHCART, to move forward and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of LUCAN was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects." An order was given, in the first place, by the commander-in-chief for the cavalry to advance, supported by the fourth division. The movement of this combined force appearing slow, an order was given in the second place, also by the commander-in-chief, for the cavalry to "advance rapidly;" that is, without waiting for the infantry. What alternative was left to Lord LUCAN? He had only to obey. He could only understand that he was to "attack at all hazards." He did not misconceive the order. As for the Earl of CARDIGAN, a rumor that he has been suspended by Lord RAGLAN for rash conduct on the 25th, which has reached Paris, is obviously unworthy of credit. Lord CARDIGAN only carried out, with characteristic valor, the orders which Lord LUCAN gave him by order of the commander-in-chief. A very base attempt is being made to stifle inquiry into this matter by laying the blame on the late Captain NOLAN, who carried the order to Lord LUCAN. Dead men cannot defend themselves; and this fact seems to have suggested the idea of casting the blame on a dead and voiceless man in order that the survivors might have no temptation to recriminate on each other. But the very person who hints—for he ventures to do no more—that Captain NOLAN was the culprit disproves his own imputation. He states that the order conveyed by Captain NOLAN was in writing. That gallant and lamented officer, therefore, cannot possibly have been to blame.

We suspect the secret of the lamentable blunder has been hit upon in the following communication, which we have received from a gallant veteran, a scientific soldier: "Cavalry never comes to good under an infantry General. Infantry Generals do not know what it ought to do and what not. The 14th Dragoons had a misfortune precisely of the same kind in Portugal, through the misdirection of an infantry General, where it lost its Colonel (TALBOT) killed; the Major (HARVEY,) afterwards Colonel, lost his arm; and a long list of killed and wounded, with no results." Our correspondent adds: "What a pity nobody ever dreamed of sending out a veteran commander of the cavalry. Knowledge and coolness are more wanted at the head of that department than any other, in proportion as its movements are more lively and hazardous."

A gallant officer who writes from General DE LACY EVANS' camp appears to be of our correspondent's opinion. He says: "*For our unfortunate light dragoons the affair was Ramnuggur on a large scale.*"

Mr. Charles Kemble.

From the London Times.

Though several years have now elapsed since Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE's appearance on the stage, his death will be considered an important event, even by those who have not had the great advantage of witnessing his admirable performances. To the youngest playgoer, his name will be familiar as that of the last histrionic scion of a family which was for many years associated with all that was high and dignified in theatrical art. But in those of longer experience, the record of the melancholy event will awaken a remembrance of bygone days, when the veteran who closed his earthly career on Sunday last, stood as the representative of a class of characters upon the stage, in which, according to the opinion even of the ablest judges, he was never excelled. The gay, buoyant, spirited gentleman of high breeding, who was such a constant stage hero years ago, was so completely identified with Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE, that since his retirement from the profession the character itself has almost sunk into oblivion.

Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE was born in November, 1775—the same year in which his illustrious sister, Mrs. SIDDONS, made her first appearance at Drury-lane—and at the age of 14 was sent to the College of Douay, where his brother JOHN KEMBLE, had studied twelve years before. In the Winter of 1792-3 he made his first recorded appearance at the Sheffield Theatre as *Orlando* in "As You Like It," and in April, 1794, through the interest of his brother JOHN, made his *début* at Drury-lane as *Malcolm* in "Macbeth." It is no discredit to his memory that during the earlier part of his career he was considered what, in popular criticism, is termed a "regular stick," for the fact that he was so considered proves that in climbing to the high eminence he afterwards attained he had to conquer a difficulty often insurmountable—an unfavorable impression. If he began at the bottom of the ladder, his whole career was one of improvement, and if slighted in 1794, he was, regarded thirty years afterwards as one of the brightest ornaments of the theatrical profession.

When Mr. JOHN KEMBLE purchased a share of Covent-garden Theatre in 1803, Mrs. SIDDONS and Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE both became members of that company. To Covent-garden Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE remained attached for a long series of years, though he occasionally fulfilled engagements elsewhere; and he subsequently possessed the share originally held by his brother. With his retirement from the management of that theatre, more than 20 years ago, began the decline of the "large houses" as national establishments, although a temporary resuscitation was affected by the managements of Mr. MACREADY and Madame VESTRIS. It was while Covent-garden was under the direction of Madame VESTRIS, that Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE, after a long retirement, reappeared before the public for a limited series of nights, and played several of his favorite characters, including *Don Felix*, *Mercutio*, and *Hamlet*. Except in a series of readings, he has never been seen by any audience since that occasion, but almost to the last day of his life he was well known in private society as one of the most cheerful and intelligent of companions. His flow of spirits was the most remarkable, as for the last few years he suffered so severely from deafness that without the aid of a trumpet he could not hear a single word of the conversation around him. This affliction caused him at times to wear a melancholy appearance, that contrasted strangely with the gaiety which perhaps his own hospitality had occasioned, but the cloud was only transient, and if any congenial spirit spoke to him of the "good old times," his eye would brighten, his voice would grow eloquent, and he would pour forth a flood of anecdote, reminiscence, and criticism, most entertaining and instructive to all present. To the chosen few who have known him in society his death will be an irreparable loss.

Though Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE played tragedy as well as comedy, it is with the higher class of comedy that his name is chiefly associated. His excellence is thus forcibly described by a gentleman who had an opportunity of comparing him with early actors who are almost myths to the present generation. "I never," says Mr. ROBSON, in his *Old Playgoer*, "saw an actor with more buoyancy of spirits than CHARLES KEMBLE; LEWIS had wonderful vivacity, airiness, and sparkle, but he was *finikking* compared with CHARLES. Who ever played a drunken gentleman as he did? His efforts to pick up his dress hat, in *Charles Oakly*, were the most laughable, the most ridiculous, the most natural that can be imagined. I have seen him perform the character of *Friar Tuck*, in a dramatic version of Mr. PEACOCK's "Maid Marian," with such an extraordinary abandonment and gusto, that you were forced back to the 'jolly green wood and the loamy forest bramble;' he absolutely rollicked through the part, as if he had lived all his life with Robin and his men, quaffing fat ale and devouring venison pasties. But, perhaps, his masterpiece in this way was *Cassio*—the insidious creeping of the 'devil' upon his senses; the hilarity of intoxication, the tongue cleaving to the roof of the mouth, and the lips glued together; the confusion, the state of *beside self*, if I may so term it, when he received the rebuke of *Othello*, and the wonderful truthfulness of his getting sober, were beyond description fine—nay, real. No drunken scene I ever saw on a stage was comparable to it." "In parts of gallant spirited bearing," says the same writer in another place, "and hitting the difficult mark—noble, without bluster; self-possessed, without apparent effort; energetic, without bombast; elegant, without conceit—CHARLES KEMBLE has never in my time been equalled."

Riot in an English University—Fight Between the Undergraduates and the Police.

From the London Daily News.

On Friday night, a gentleman essayed to give a lecture against the use of tobacco, in the Town Hall at Cambridge. The room was crammed long before he commenced, most of those present being gownsmen, provided with pipes and cigars, and with their pockets the depositories of squibs, crackers and fireworks of various descriptions.

The lecturer had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by cries of "Three cheers for Sir WALTER RALEIGH," and becoming angered at last with the increasing disorder, he somewhat injudiciously said that he had expected, on coming to a University town, to address gentlemen, and not a lot of blackguards. After this, the noise and confusion rendered hearing what he said out of the question. Pipes and cigars were set alight in all directions, and a number of persons who entered the gallery (which had been closed to the undergraduates) were saluted with a shower of squibs and crackers.

At this juncture Mr. C. E. BROWN, an active borough magistrate, arrived at the Hall, and seeing that a riot was inevitable, dispatched messengers for the police, and himself went for the Mayor, (Mr. BRIMLEY,) with whom he soon afterwards appeared on the platform by the side of the lecturer. The place by this time was a perfect Babel, and the Mayor, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, declared the meeting dissolved, and the lecturer then retired into the Alderman's parlor. The gownsmen immediately stormed the platform, and proposed an amendment, "That tobacco was anything but pernicious."

It is probable that all might yet have passed off, with no worse result than the noise and uproar, but for the silly action of an undergraduate. He was standing near a seat, the back of which was partially broken; he splintered a piece off, and commenced belabouring the rest of the form, with it, with the view of breaking it up. Mr. BROWN, who was near him with JACOARD, the Superintendent of Police, expostulated with him, but he refused to desist, and Mr. BROWN then demanded his name and college. The gownsman refused to give it, and as he continued his work of demolition, JACOARD collared him; he immediately struck out, and raised the shout of "Gown." A rush of all the gownsmen was immediately made, and the silly fellow was borne off in triumph, amid the crash of seats and the loud hurrahs of the undergraduates. The whole of the police force had by this time arrived, and the affair soon came to battle. A gownsman struck a policeman, and was retorted by collaring him; another rescue was attempted, and a desperate fight ensued, the police using their staves freely, and succeeding in making sundry prisoners, whom they lodged in the old sessions room just as Rev. Mr. EDLESTON, of Trinity College, the senior proctor, arrived. On the arrival of Mr. EDLESTON, the prisoners capitulated, and, having given their names and colleges, were allowed to proceed to the latter in anything but an enviable plight. An investigation into their conduct and that of others who were most forward in the affair is to take place as soon as sufficient time has elapsed after the 5th of November to allow feelings of irritation to subside.

On Saturday night, notwithstanding that the proctors, assisted by a number of masters of arts, paraded the town, several skirmishes took place with the townsmen, and it is feared that the Friday night's affair will produce a fearful town-and-gown riot on the 6th inst., the day for the celebration of the gunpowder plot.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says the statistics of the 36 Baptist Churches connected with this body have just been published in a neat form; 677 persons have been baptized within one year, upon a profession of their faith in Christ, and 443 have been received by letter. The total membership is 11,[illegible].

A NEW ISSUE IN THE MRS. ROBINSON CASE.—We are advised that this murderess, now incarcerated in the Troy jail, on Wednesday night presented some person with a *baby!* Mrs. R. has been in jail over a year!—*Syracuse Star, Nov. 26.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Frances L. Childs vs. Solomon Childs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before His Honor Judge Roosevelt.

SECOND DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Childs, the plaintiff in the case, was present in the Court, accompanied by a lady friend.

The counsel for the plaintiff introduced in evidence the following

DEPOSITION OF ALEXANDER DELZELL.

Examination of Alexander Delzell, a witness for the plaintiff, taken de bene esse, by virtue of an order made by his Honor J. W. Edmonds on the 3d day of August, 1853.

City and County of New-York ss.—Alexander Delzell, being sworn, said:

Question—Where do you reside? Answer—City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have been a police officer in the city of Cincinnati for the last thirteen years; I am now in the Criminal Court as Court Constable.

Q.—Do you know Solomon Childs, the defendant in this suit? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him? A.—I think between three and four years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with a woman by the name of Belle Forrest? A.—I am acquainted with a woman who formerly lived in Cincinnati, and went by that name.

Q.—How long have you known her? A.—Six or seven years, probably, or more.

Q.—Where did she reside within the last three years? A.—She resided in the west side of Western-row, a few doors north of Fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, the side of the house being upon an alley, called Perry's-alley, I think.

Q.—Did she keep house there? A.—She had the reputation of being the landlady of the house.

Q.—What was the character of that house? [Objected to by defendant's counsel.] A.—It was a house of ill-fame.

Q.—Did you ever visit that house? A.—I have been in it frequently.

Q.—Did you ever meet any one there, and, if so, who? A.—I have met a great many.

Q.—Can you name any of the persons you have met there? A.—I decline answering that question; if you wish any particular one, I will answer.

Q.—Did you ever meet or see the defendant, Solomon Childs, at that house, and, if so, under what circumstances did you see him? *[Objected to as leading; allowed; exception taken.]* A.—I have met him there, Sir; he appeared to be intimate with the inmates of the house—the ladies.

Q.—Did you ever see him there on more than one occasion? [Objected to on same ground; same exception.] A.—I think I have seen him there more than once; several times; but I cannot swear positively more than one time.

Q.—When did you see him there at that house? A.—Some time in the Fall of 1851—either September, October or November 1851.

Q.—Have you any means of fixing the date of the circumstance of meeting the defendant at the house of Belle Forrest? A.—I have no means of fixing the precise date; I know it was in the Fall; I know I have met him there, and I was acquainted with him; knowing him as well as I did, I could not be mistaken.

Q.—In what part of the house did you see Solomon Childs at the time you refer to? A.—In the front and second rooms of the front floor.

Q.—What did he appear to be doing at that house? A.—He appeared to be intimate with the ladies; I have never seen him have carnal connection with any of them; I mean by intimate that he was conversing with the females of the house, and appeared to be otherwise intimate.

Q.—What time of the day was this? A.—About 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening; I can't tell as to the hours.

Q.—How many females were there in the room at the time, as near as you can recollect? A.—Four or five, or probably more; they were in and out all the time.

Q.—Do you recollect the names of any of the females in the room at the time the defendant was there? A.—Belle Forrest was there; Busy Smith, I think, was there and Emily Moore I think was there; that is about all I can recollect; I can't swear positively to any of the others; Josephine Bates probably was there; I am not sure.

Q.—What was the public character of the house kept by Belle Forrest referred to by you? A.—It was a house of ill fame.

Q.—Was there any wine or spirituous liquors drank at the house on the evening referred to by you when the defendant was there? A.—I think there was; I think I drank with him and the ladies.

Cross-examination by defendant's Counsel.—Q.—How long have you been in this City? A.—I have been here but a few days; I arrived here on Saturday.

Q.—How long are you going to remain? A.—I think of starting from here the latter part of this week.

Q.—Were you regularly appointed a Constable of the Criminal Court of Cincinnati? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you come on to this City at the request of the plaintiff, or at the request of any one in her behalf; and if so, whom? And give his or her name. A.—No, Sir, I did not; I met one of the brothers of the plaintiff in the cars coming east, and we traveled on together; I had been acquainted with him previously; I believe his first name was S. L.

Q.—Have you ever been spoken to in reference to this case; and if so, by whom? A.—He told me after I met him that he would probably want to use me in New-York in reference to this case; he asked me if I was willing to testify to what I knew, and I told him if I was subpœnaed I would come.

Q.—Did not the said S. L. Simpson with whom you come on, pay your passage to the City? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Was not the fact of your examination as a witness in this cause, the reason and inducement of your coming on to this City? A.—It was not; I intended to come on to the fair at the Crystal Palace, and other business.

Q.—Have you got the subpœna ticket with you? A.—I have, (it is produced.)

Q.—Were you ever introduced to the defendant Solomon Childs? A.—I was.

Q.—When? A.—I don't recollect when; three or four years ago; I cannot recollect fully; I can't testify positively; it might be three years; I think William his brother introduced me to him the first place.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Solomon Childs' brothers? A.—I know three of his brothers.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Lamoreaux, the plaintiff's counsel, in Cincinnati? A.—I think I was introduced to him in Cincinnati.

Q.—Who introduced you to him? A.—I think it was Wm. R. King, Jr.

Q.—Who is this Wm. R. King, Jr.? A.—He is a gentleman.

Q.—What is his business, and in what street does the said Wm. R. King, Jr., reside? A.—When he was in the city of Cincinnati he put up at the Gibson House; he was a lumber merchant I think, of the firm of King & Smith.

Q.—For what purpose was Mr. Lamoreaux introduced to you? A.—To take a little high drink.

Q.—Did not Mr. Lamoreaux, the plaintiff's attorney, converse with you in reference to this case? A.—No, Sir, I have never conversed with him on this subject in Cincinnati, and he did not ask me what I know about this case.

Q.—Did not Mr. S. L. Simpson converse with you in reference to this case in Cincinnati before you started for this City? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—How long before? A.—Some four or five months before.

Q.—What did he say, as near as you can recollect? A.—I can't tell you exactly; he solicited me to tell what I know of the affair.

Q.—What were you doing in Belle Forrest's house on the evening in question? A.—Being an officer, I was in the habit of going in and out there together with other houses of the same character, sometimes on business and sometimes to see the fashions.

Q.—On the evening in question was there any breach of the peace or unlawful disturbance at the said Belle Forrest's house? A.—I think not; I am not positive as to that.

Q.—Were you on duty that night? A.—I was on duty all the time; constables are always on duty, except when sick or absent.

Q.—Is it a part of constables' duty to visit houses of ill-fame, when no breach of the peace is therein committed? A.—I cannot say that it is; the constables there get the most of their information at those houses; if any larceny, assaults, &c., take place we generally think we can find out something of it there, or burglaries, or any misdemeanor we try and get information from such houses.

Q.—Was it your custom to remark at such times the individuals in the house? A.—Most undoubtedly it was.

Q.—Could it not have been that the person you saw was one of the brothers of the defendant, Solomon Childs, and not himself? A.—It could not, Sir, for I know them most accurately, and apart distinctly; I could not be mistaken.

Q.—Was there any other gentleman with him or in the parlor? A.—There were others in the house and parlor, going in and out; I don't know that they were in company with him.

Q.—How do you know that this occurred in the Fall of 1851? A.—The only way I know is that I know one year from another; I was in the habit of going there every few days and sometimes in the evening.

Q.—Did you leave the house of Belle Forrest on that evening before or after the said Solomon Childs? A.—I do not know; I think I left him there.

Q.—In what month of Fall 1851 did you see him there? A.—I think it was September, October, or November; I went away in December of the same year.

Q.—Are you a married man and a permanent resident of Cincinnati, and are you now actually an officer in the Criminal Court of Cincinnati, or will you be such at its session in September next? A.—I am not married; have been; I am a permanent resident; I expect to go to work as officer in the Criminal Court in September next.

Q.—How do you know that the house kept by Belle Forrest was a house of ill-fame? A.—I know it from the character of the inmates of the house; from the character of the boarders, and from herself—Belle Forrest.

Q.—Were the characters of the inmates, boarders, and of Belle Forrest, good or bad? A.—So far as she is concerned, she is a very good woman for a woman of that character; her boarders—some of them—are very loose indeed, when out of her sight.

Q.—Was the character of Belle Forrest at that time good or bad? A.—As I stated before, she was quite a clever woman for a woman of that class.

Q.—Was the said Belle Forrest's character, in your opinion, a good one? A.—As much so as any other woman in that profession; she was considered a very honorable woman among her visitors.

Q.—Did you consider the said Belle Forrest an honorable woman? A.—So far as my dealings with her, I did; I have had business officially with her; she has always paid me officially or otherwise.

Q.—What dealings officially have you had with her? A.—A man by the name of Chas. Reeder sued her for a small grocery bill; obtained judgment against her; the execution was placed in my hands against her; I believe that is the only claim in the shape of an execution I had against her.

Q.—Have you ever had any criminal process against her? A.—I never had.

Q.—Were you in the habit of drinking wine when you visited the said Belle Forrest's house? A.—Occasionally; I always drank when I was dry.

Q.—Where did Solomon Childs reside at the time you saw him at the house of Belle Forrest? A.—I cannot say; I believe he boarded; I used to see him at the store very often.

Q.—Did he keep store at that time? A.—I don't know; it was Childs & Brothers I think; I think that was the name of the firm.

Q.—Was he, Solomon Childs, married at that time? A.—I only know that he was from hearsay.

Q.—Were you what is called a watchman, that is, did you have a particular beat or district to patrol? A.—No, Sir, I had the whole city, and the jurisdiction of my office extended over the whole city.

Q.—Were you a civil officer or not? A.—Civil and criminal both.

Q.—Did you ever see William Childs at the house of the said Belle Forrest? A.—I think I have seen William there also.

Q.—Did you go on that evening alone to the house of Belle Forrest? A.—I think I did; I had an appointment with a friend; I gave him a ticket, a memorandum of the place.

Q.—Did you meet S. L. Simpson at that house on the evening in question? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been employed by S. L. Simpson to procure or obtain testimony for the plaintiff in this action? A.—After my first introduction to Mr. Simpson he made his business known to me; he wished me to get him any information I could, and I told him I would do so cheerfully; he also remarked, that any trouble or expense I should be put to he would see it paid.

Q.—Have you assisted him in any way in procuring witnesses or testimony for the plaintiff herein? A.—I don't know that I have assisted the plaintiff, through him; I have got some information relative to this case which I gave to Mr. Simpson's counsel in Cincinnati.

Q.—What is the name of Mr. Simpson's counsel in Cincinnati? A.—Taft & Mallon are one of them; A. J. Pruden is another one; I have conversed with him, and given the information to Mr. Pruden, and gave him the names of the parties and what they knew.

Q.—Has Mr. Simpson or any one else paid you for *your trouble in this case? A.—They have not; I owe* Mr. Simpson some money.

Q.—Have you made up any bill for your services in this case? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you intend to charge for your services in this case? A.—I do not intend to make any charge in procuring testimony in this case; if he has a mind to pay me for any services in this matter, I would take it.

Q.—Do you expect any remuneration for your services in this case? A.—I have no other expectation than Mr. Simpson told me that he would pay me for any expenses I should be put to, in procuring testimony, and also for my trouble.

Q.—Have you received any money, bills or notes from Mr. Simpson, on account of services rendered by you in this case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Belle Forrest in Cincinnati previous to her departure therefrom? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you or she converse with reference to this case? A.—I never did change a word with her in reference to this case.

Q.—Have you ever conversed with Black-eyed Jo, in reference to this case—a former inmate of Belle Forrest's house? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you ever conversed with Emily Moore in reference to this case? A.—I think I have; I went with Mr. Pruden one day, to show him where she lived.

Q.—Have you ever conversed with Alice Grey, an inmate of said Belle Forrest's house, in reference to this case? A.—Can't say that I have; likely I have; don't know her by name.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to Josephine or Bessy Smith, in reference to this case? A.—Never to Bessy Smith; I think I have to Josephine; but not certain.

Q.—Have you handed to Mr. Pruden or Mr. Simpson the names of Emily Moore, Josephine and Black-eyed Jo, as witnesses in this cause? A.—I never did; I never handed any names.

Q.—Did you mention their names to any one? A.—I think I gave the information of what they would testify to, to Mr. Pruden.

Q.—Did you salute, shake hands with, or talk to Mr. Solomon Childs, on the evening you met him at Belle Forrest's? A.—I think we spoke; I have no doubt we did speak; pretty sure of it.

Q.—What did you speak about? A.—Nothing more than pass the time of evening; if Solomon Childs was here he would not deny it.

Q.—Have you ever been with S. L. Simpson to any known house of ill-fame to endeavor to procure testimony to be given in this case? A.—I have went with him to some houses and he generally did the talking; the purport of his conversation I don't know.

Q.—Were those houses known as houses of ill-fame? A.—Some of them were loose houses.

Q.—Has Mr. S. L. Simpson ever lent you any money? A.—I owe him some money.

Q.—Is the said S. L. Simpson a brother of the plaintiff in this action? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been introduced to the brothers of the said S. L. Simpson? A.—He has introduced me to two of his brothers, I believe.

Q.—Did you not, and do you not know that the plaintiff's name was formerly Miss Simpson? A.—I don't know only from hearsay; I believe Samuel L. Simpson told me that Solomon Childs married his sister.

Q.—Did not Samuel Simpson tell you in Cincinnati that his sister had commenced a suit of divorce against the said Solomon Childs? A.—I think he told me they were about to bring a suit of separation between his sister and Solomon Childs; the first time I saw him he told me his business was to get testimony.

Q.—Did you visit Belle Forrest's house frequently? A.—I have, frequently.

Direct resumed—Q.—Have you been paid or has there been any agreement by S. L. Simpson or the plaintiff, or any person on her behalf, to pay you money for your testimony in this action as a witness? A.—No further than I have stated; I have not received anything on this account.

Q.—Have you ever arrested the defendant, Solomon Childs, on a criminal warrant, and if so when? [The defendant's counsel objected to this question.] A.—There was a capias issued by the Criminal Court which I carried some time; I went to the store two or three times; he was not in at either time; I then handed the *capias* to Judge Flynn's brother, who arrested him and brought him into Court.

Q.—Did you see him there while under arrest? [Objected to.] A.—I did.

Q.—Have you ever arrested William Childs, the brother of Solomon Childs? [Objected to.] A.—I have.

Q.—Did you make known to any person the information you were possessed of in relation to what you have testified to in the action, before you were requested to obtain information in this case? A.—I think not, Sir; I have since conversed with Samuel.

Q.—When do you intend to leave the City? A.—I think the day after to-morrow.

Cross-examination resumed—Q.—What was the nature of the charge on which you endeavored to arrest Solomon Childs? A.—For tampering with a witness who was the prosecuting witness for the State against William Childs; he was charged with poisoning or drugging the witness, and tampering with him.

Q.—Was Solomon Childs convicted of the alleged offence? A.—The charge still stands against him untried.

Q.—What was the nature of the charge against his brother, William Childs? A.—For shooting with intent to kill.

Q.—Was he acquitted or convicted? A.—He was not *convicted with the intent to kill; ten of the Jurors were* in favor of conviction, and two of them disagreed.

Q.—Was William Childs convicted of any charge or offence whatever? A.—He was not convicted by the Jury, the record will show.

(Signed,) A. DELZELL.

Sworn to this 3d day of August, 1853.

(Signed,) J. W. EDMUNDS, Judge.

I hereby certify that Alexander Delzell, a witness within named, was examined before me, and that he was duly sworn before said deposition was taken, and said deposition was carefully read to said witness and subscribed by him, and that E. R. Lamoreaux attended on said examination as counsel for plaintiff, and H. H. Morange as counsel for defendant.

(Signed,) J. W. EDMUNDS, Judge.

The counsel for the plaintiff then introduced Mr. Solomon L. Simpson, a brother of the plaintiff, as a witness in the case.

Mr. Jordon insisted that inasmuch as the witness was a Jew, he should be sworn according to the Jewish custom. The witness stated that he considered an affirmation binding upon his conscience, which the Court regarded as sufficient reason for overruling the objection of the counsel to the witness being allowed to affirm.

The witness testified in substance as follows: I am a brother of the plaintiff in this action, and reside at No. 00 Prince-street; my father is Lisack H. Simpson, an importer and dealer in wines and brandies, No. 11 Beaver-street; my father has resided in this City to my knowledge for over 20 years; the plaintiff in this action is younger than myself, and is about 26 or 28 years of age; she resided up to the date of her marriage with my parents; she was married in March, 1850; after her marriage she resided in this City; I knew the defendant in this action some two or three years before his marriage, to speak to him; I only knew him six or seven months prior to that event; my sister, I think, knew him about the same length of time; he resided in New-York before and after his marriage; his place of business, I think, was in South William-street; he was the purchasing partner in this City of the firm of Childs Brothers, Cincinnati; immediately after marriage the defendant and his wife resided in Houston-street, between Mercer and Greene, with Mrs. Phillips; they remained there, I think, in the neighborhood of 6 or 8 weeks; they then came to my father's house to reside; they remained, I think, from four to six weeks; they then went to Cincinnati, Ohio; the defendant stated at the time that he was going for the purpose of introducing his wife to his family, and that he was going also to make a tour of pleasure; he said that he expected to be gone about two weeks; I think he was absent from four to six weeks; his wife accompanied him; after their return they resided again at my father's house; I think until the month of October—a period of from four to six weeks; when he went from the City he left his wife at my father's; he stated that his object in going away was to do some collecting in the West; he said he should be gone about two weeks, he said his wife was to remain in the meantime at my father's house; he stated that on his return he was going to commence housekeeping at No. 136 West Seventeenth-street in this City; he had concluded arrangements for this purpose prior to leaving; the house that he had concluded to take was the one then occupied by my father; I believe he also purchased some furniture prior to leaving for Cincinnati; the furniture was left with my sister who has had possession of it ever since, or at least a portion of it; the defendant has not returned to this City that I am aware of, since his departure in 1850; since the marriage of my sister, I have been most of the time in this City; in January last I left for Europe and returned in September following; I have been absent at different times from the City on tours of business for the firm of L. H. Simpson & Sons, occupying from four to six weeks; when I have been in the City I have lived with my father; a child was born of the marriage between the plaintiff and defendant in this action, in June, 1851; its name is Henry Washington Childs; since the departure of defendant my sister has resided continually at my father's, except when my father was absent in Europe; during his absence she resided with my brother, Lisack H. Simpson, Jr., in Lispenard-st.; this I think was between the latter end of 1850, and May or June, 1851; since the departure of Mr. Childs, in October, 1850, I have been in Cincinnati several times.

Q.—Have you seen defendant there? A.—Yes.

Q.—To speak to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he see you? A.—I believe he did; I have no doubt that he did.

Q.—Did he recognize you? A.—No, Sir; he always avoided me if any thing.

Q.—Did you know the house of "Belle Forrest" on Western-row, Cincinnati? A.—I did.

Q.—Was you ever in that house? A.—I was.

Q.—When? A.—In the Fall of 1851; I think in October or November.

Q.—Was you in her house subsequently? A.—Yes, Sir; in my first or second visit afterwards; I think in the latter part of 1852 or the commencement of 1853.

Q.—Did you ever see the defendant in that house? A.—Yes, Sir; in my first visit, in the Fall of 1851.

Mr. Graham—Be kind enough to state the circumstances under which you saw him there.

Witness—I arrived in Cincinnati about 9½ o'clock in the evening; I went to the house of my uncle and left my baggage, and then proceeded up Fourth-street, Cincinnati, when I unexpectedly saw Solomon Childs advancing towards me some half or three-quarters of a block distant; on further reflection, however, I do not think he was distant more than a quarter of a *block—at any rate, he was sufficiently near for me to distinguish him*; he has a peculiar walk, by which I was able to recognize him; immediately on seeing him coming towards me, I crossed the street, and stood in the shade of a tree box until he passed; I saw him turn the corner of Fourth-street into Western-row; I then started after him, but on reaching the corner I found that he had disappeared; the house of Belle Forrest being near to the corner I thought it probable that he had gone in there; this induced me to go in the house also; I then went in a small alley to the side gate of the house and knocked; after standing a little while it was opened by Belle Forrest; she did not wish to admit me; she asked me who I wanted to see; I told her I wanted to see a girl.

Mr. Jordon—I object to this being introduced in evidence.

Mr. Graham (to witness)—State what you did.

Witness—I got in the house; I was taken into a back room, a sort of kitchen on the first floor, and from thence into a small bedroom, situated between the kitchen and parlor; there was a door between the bedroom and the parlor; it was sufficiently open for me to hear voices in the parlor and to see light; I looked through the crack of the door and there saw the defendant in this action seated on a settee, sofa or lounge; there was a lady seated on either side of him; I was then obliged by Miss Forrest to leave the door, after which I left the house.

Q.—What was defendant doing on the sofa? A.—He was talking to the ladies, but not loud enough for me to hear their words.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordon—I know the family of the Childs'; Solomon Childs, I think, has four or five brothers; their names are Jacob, Marcus, William and Joseph; these are all I know by name; Jacob or Marcus is eldest; Solomon, I think, is next to them, and next in order are William and Joseph; I think William is five or six years younger than Solomon; Solomon I should judge to be 35 or 40 years of age; I am induced to believe that that is his age from his walk, his manner and his general appearance; Joseph is quite a young man; I should judge about eighteen years of age; the brother next older than Solomon I should guess is about fifty; I believe, he has gray hair; I think this is Marcus; the eldest is pretty much of the same appearance except that I believe his hair is not gray; when I visited Cincinnati in 1851, I did not go to do any particular business; I was there but a very short time; I think it was during my father's absence in Europe; after leaving Bell Forrest's that night, I returned to the residence of my uncle, Mr. Samuel M. Pike, about three or four squares distant from Belle Forrest's, in Fourth-street near Plum; he lived on the left hand side of Fourth-street, coming from Belle Forrest's; I was in Cincinnati in June, previously to the visit when I went to Belle Forrest's house; I did not go to her house in June; my uncle's house is about eight minutes ride, by omnibus, from the Railroad Dépôt; my uncle's house is rather nearer to the dépôt than Belle Forrest's; one can go to Belle Forrest's house and pass my uncle's residence on the way.

Q.—Was the point where you met Mr. Childs, between Belle Forrest's and your uncle's? A.—No, Sir; I had passed by Western-row when I met him; after he passed I turned and followed him; I am not positive whether the streets were lighted or not, though I think they must have been, as there was gas in the city; some of the stores were lighted up; I think there were some small grocery shops in the street where I met Childs, which were lighted up; and I believe there was one on the left-hand corner of Western-row and Fourth-street, as you go from the dépôt; Mr. Childs, I think, was dressed in a black or dark clothing; the peculiarity of his walk, by which I recognized him, is that he walks with a crooked leg, and carries one of his arms—the left arm, I think—bent in towards his body; the width of the street at the point where I met him, is about 60 or 80 feet, as near as I can remember; I think the night referred to was either a moonlight or starlight night; Belle Forrest's house, I think, was some six or eight houses in Western-row, from the corner of Fourth-street; when I saw Childs turn the corner, I did not follow him immediately, as I did not wish him to see me; when I was in the small bedroom of Belle Forrest's house, there was no person with me but Belle Forrest herself; I sat down for a moment or two; when I got up from the seat, I approached the door to see if the person whom I sought was in the front room; Before leaving my seat Belle Forrest told me to go to the door and look through the opening and see if I could see the girl whom I was seeking; she said that there were gentlemen in the room, and she could not let me go in there.

Q.—At what time did Belle Forrest walk you out of the house? A.—She did not order me out; I went out of my own accord.

Q.—Did she order you away from the door? A.—She did not; there was a light in the parlor, but I do not remember where it stood, or what kind of a light it was; the defendant and the two ladies sat on the settee in such a way that I had a side view of their faces; I had never seen the ladies before, and I do not recollect of having seen them since; I have seen Emily Moore, Josephine Bates, and Miss Cross; I never saw Alice Gray or Bessie Smith that I know of; neither of the three whom I have mentioned above as knowing were in the *front room* at the time; there was a *front door* to the house leading on to a kind of piazza; I am not positive whether a person can enter the front room *from the piazza without going through the bedroom or* not.

Q.—On the night following your visit to Belle Forrest, where were you? A.—I think I visited the house of Miss Cross, in Fifth-street.

Q.—Was it a house of prostitution? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Did you go there to inquire for a girl? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you find her? A.—I found the girl I wanted, though I was not aware of her being there when I went in.

Q.—Who was she? A.—Miss Josephine Bates.

Q.—Did anybody accompany you on either of these nights? A.—I went alone.

Q.—How did you know where Belle Forrest and Miss Cross' houses were? A.—I was informed of their location by some young men, when I was in that city in June previous.

Q.—How wide was the crack in the door between the bedroom and parlor at Belle Forrest's through which you looked? A.—About as wide as my two fingers; I cannot say whether the door swung out or into the bedroom; the crack through which I looked I think was in the side of the door; the settee was on the right hand side of the room from the door through which I looked; the defendant was alone when I met him in the street.

Q.—How much money did you loan the police officer Delzell? A.—$50, I think.

Q.—Did you take his note? A.—I think I have his due-bill now; I think I lent him the money at the latter end of 1852, or the commencement of 1853; I do not know of any of the rest of my family having loaned Delzell money; I first became acquainted with Delzell in Cincinnati, I think, in the commencement of 1853, or the latter part of 1852; I asked him to assist me in getting evidence in this case; I do not recollect of William Childs being arrested in Cincinnati when I was there; I recollect of hearing of his being arrested, but do not recollect when it was.

Q.—Do you not know that about the time of Solomon Childs' marriage, the house of Childs Brothers failed in that city? A.—I believe they failed about that time, though I cannot tell whether it was before or after the marriage.

Q.—Do you not know whether your sister married a man who had just failed in business? A.—Mr. Childs was a very deceptive man and never told our family of his circumstances; if he had failed I know nothing of it at the time.

Q.—Do you not know that when Childs went in October, 1850, to Cincinnati, he went in consequence of hearing that the house Childs Brothers had stopped payment? A.—If those were the facts he stated differently; I think it was subsequently to the marriage that I heard of the failure of the house; the defendant purchased some bedroom furniture to furnish the bedroom in Houston-street after the marriage; he afterwards bought steads, chairs and other parlor furniture, and I think also some pictures; I saw the articles come into the house, and I heard defendant say that he had bought them; I do not know that Mr. Childs purchased the furniture with money given to him by my father.

Q.—Do you know that your father did not give him the money to buy the furniture with? A.—I know he did not; subsequently the defendant made arrangements to buy a portion of the furniture in my father's house, when he took possession of the house to commence house-keeping; defendant was to pay $350 a year for the house, and to buy the furniture at a fair valuation; the agreement was a verbal one, made in my presence; he was to take the house for one year; I do not know that defendant wished his wife to go with him to Cincinnati; I never heard him request her to do so; I do not know that my sister was advised to go or not to go West; I did not know that the defendant resided in Cincinnati after he left this City in October, 1850; I supposed that his residence in Cincinnati was casual, and that he was traveling in Louisville, Missouri, and elsewhere; I supposed his residence to be in New-York, where his wife and family were, and where he was expected back.

Q.—Was not Childs' brothers in business in Cincinnati in 1851? A.—I think that at the time Childs' brothers were carrying on a business clandestinely under the style of Cohen, Glazier & Co., the Childs were in the store, carrying on the business, all except Solomon whom I understood had been paid $20,000 to go out of the firm; my authority for this is the statement of his brothers; on my first trip to the West I went on a tour of pleasure; this was in the Summer of 1850.

Q.—When you went on this trip of pleasure, did you visit any ladies—I mean did you go to see any prostitutes? A.—I object to answer the question.

Q.—In the Fall of 1850 in Cincinnati, did you make any investigation for the purpose of proving Solomon Childs to be guilty of adultery? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know of your sister having written or concerned in writing an anonymous letter to William Childs in Cincinnati? A.—I do not; nor do I know of her being aware of such a letter having been written.

Q.—Did you write such a letter? A.—I did not.

On resuming the direct examination, the witness identified the handwriting of five letters as being that of Solomon Childs. Mr. Graham announced that the letters would be produced in evidence.

The Court adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

POLITICAL.

Board of County Canvassers.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S SESSION.

The Board of New-York County Canvassers met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall.

At five minutes past 11 o'clock the roll was called, when the following Supervisors answered *to their names: Messrs.* BLUNT, WOODWARD, C. H. TUCKER, VOORHIS, BOARDMAN, CHAUNCEY, CHRISTY, ELY, (the President,) MOTT, and DRAKE.

The President said that when the Board adjourned on Monday it was canvassing the returns of the Eleventh Ward.

Supervisor MOTT asked permission, before the canvass of the returns from the Eleventh Ward was proceeded with, to report the correction of the returns which he had been instructed to lay before the Election Inspectors for that purpose. He then stated that the Inspectors had inserted the number of the Assembly District in one return, and of the Election District in the other, which being approved,

The PRESIDENT said the canvass of the Twenty-first Ward, so far as calling for the returns, is now finished.

Supervisor BOARDMAN then proceeded with the returns from the Eleventh Ward. He reported the correction of the returns sent back yesterday, by changing the name "Ferdinand Wood" to "Fernando Wood."

In the other returns from this Ward, there appeared 233 votes for "R. J. Jemmerson," for Member of Assembly, which were not allowed to Robert J. Jemmerson. The return, on motion of Supervisor BOARDMAN, was ordered to be laid before the Board of Inspectors for the Ninth Election District, for correction, with instructions from the President, that the same be ready for final canvass to-day.

In the Tenth District of the same Ward was a record, in the returns sent to the County Clerk, of 21 votes for the office of State Prison Inspector, to James P. Sanders, which was omitted in the return sent to the County Clerk. This return was also sent back for correction.

Sixty-five votes were reported for John Wheeler, for Congress, on the Inspectors' returns sent to the Supervisors from the Tenth Election District, while the return held by the County Clerk recorded only sixty-two. But this difference, making no change in the result of the election, was allowed to pass, and sixty-two votes were recorded.

Other errors, of an unimportant character, were discovered, and the returns containing such errors were ordered to be sent back for immediate correction.

The Eleventh Ward returns having been completed, so far as they were in agreement with each other.

Supervisor DRAKE proceeded to report the returns from the Twenty-second Ward. In the Fourth District 267 votes were returned for "Irated Seymour," for Governor, which by unanimous consent were recorded for Horatio Seymour. Also, from the same District, 65 votes were returned for "Washington G. Hunt," and it was ordered that the return be laid before the Board of Inspectors for correction, if found to be erroneous, and provided the return be sent in at the succeeding meeting of the Board.

Several other similar supposed errors being discovered, and the returns containing them being ordered back for correction, the returns from the Twenty-second Ward were disposed of, when

Supervisor C. H. TUCKER moved that the County Clerk be instructed to inform the members of the Board not now present, that their several returns will be required to be footed up on or before Thursday next, in order to enable the Board to make a final canvass of the votes for each Ward.

The PRESIDENT considered this unnecessary, as sufficient notoriety would be given on the subject without any special notification being sent to each Supervisor, who are expected to know what is their duty.

Supervisor BLUNT could see no reason why the canvass could not be completed at the next meeting of the Board if the Supervisors would only be present to foot up their returns.

The President said it is very desirable that the matter should be closed at as early a day as possible. It had been a considerable tax upon his time to be present every day within a few minutes of the period to which they adjourn, but it would be presuming that the Supervisors do not know their duty, to send them a note from the County Clerk to request their attendance.

Supervisor C. H. TUCKER then withdrew his motion, stating his only object was to secure the completion of the canvasses as soon as possible.

On motion of Supervisor DRAKE, at 1¼ o'clock the Board adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

[All the returns have now been canvassed, and when a few corrections are made and each Supervisor has footed up and signed his respective returns, the final result will be declared.]

THE CITY PAUPERS.

Meeting of the Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held a regular meeting in the Rotunda, yesterday afternoon. All the members except Governor DRAPER (the President) were present. Governor SMITH presided.

NO RICE PUDDING FOR THE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE.

A proposition (from the Warden of the Workhouse) to appropriate money sufficient to purchase twenty cans of milk rice pudding for the female residents of the Workhouse gave rise to debate.

The question being taken on the Ayes and Noes, it was lost. Governors DUKE and TOWNSEND only voting in the affirmative.

THE WORKSHOP OF THE WORKHOUSE.

A resolution authorizing the workshop for the Workhouse now in course of erection to be raised three stories, gave rise to some debate.

Governor PINCKNEY opposed the passage of the resolution, but it was finally passed.

PROFESSOR HART'S "ENTERPRISE."

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney, (in reply,) in reference to the case of Prof. Woodman Hart, charged by the Board of Governors with a violation of the lottery law. The Attorney says that Hart was sued and arrested upon an order of arrest, by which the Sheriff was required to hold him to bail in the sum of $50,000. After various proceedings a complaint was served, and subsequently an answer put in. The case is therefore now at issue, and as soon as reached on the calendar may be tried. The Corporation Attorney adds that there has been no discharge by law of the defendant, and therefore if the Sheriff has permitted him to go at large, it is an escape for which he is responsible. A copy of the communication was ordered to be sent to the Sheriff.

A RAT EXTERMINATOR.

A communication was received from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, in reference to the proper mode of exterminating rats, and suggesting the propriety of making an appropriation of $300 to get rid of the rats in the Hospital under his charge. The communication was referred.

The Board then entered into a lengthy and warm discussion on the properties of

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.

Governor DUKE, in behalf of the Committee on the City Prison, (to whom the subject had been referred) reported that the Schnapps possessed no peculiar qualities, and was not superior in any respect to pure Holland gin, and they could not therefore *authorize* its use in the Hospitals under charge of the Board.

Governor WEST did not doubt the capabilities of the Committee to rightly determine the value of the Scheidam Schnapps; the gentlemen composing that Committee were, no doubt, acquainted with its properties, but for himself, being entirely unacquainted with the subject, would prefer to have the *opinion of a medical board to decide on its medical* qualities.

Governor TOWNSEND acquiesced in the remarks of Governor WEST.

Governors DUKE and DUGRO advocated the adoption of the report; its reference to another Committee would be disrespectful, they argued, to the gentlemen from whom it emanated.

After some further debate the report was accepted and adopted.

INVITATION TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

A resolution inviting His Excellency, Governor SEYMOUR, to visit during his stay in this City the Institutions under the care of the Department, was unanimously adopted.

A resolution authorizing the publication of proposals for the sale of fat, grease and bones, from the different Prisons, Hospitals, &c., was adopted.

A large amount of other business of local importance was transacted.

The weekly requisitions give the following as a list of the number of persons remaining in the vari*ous institutions for the week ending Nov. 25, 1854:* Bellevue Hospital, 725; Lunatic Asylum, 549; Almshouse, 1,183; Penitentiary, 530; Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary, 539; Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse, 92; Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse, 12; Workhouse, 884; Small-pox Hospital, 5; Randall's Island, 911; Randall's Island Hospital, 207; City Prison, 221. Total, 5,651. Increase, 48.

Number remaining Nov. 18, 5,603; Admitted, 942. Total, 6,545.

Died, 22; Discharged, 756; Sent to Penitentiary, 112; Sent to State Prison, 4. Total, 894; 5,651.

Asylum for Aged Indigent Females.

The Asylum for Aged Indigent Females, in Twentieth-street, celebrated its Forty-first Anniversary yesterday.

Rev. Mr. BIGLER (Moravian minister) pronounced prayer; after which he read the Annual Report, from which it appeared that during the prevalence of the cholera, not a single case occurred within the walls of the Institution. The whole number of deaths during the past year was 11—exceeding that of the previous year by 5. Yet this number, from an aggregate of 90, proves that death has not made a very great inroad on the members of that charitable home.

The receipts and disbursements have been, to Nov. 1, 1854:

Receipts	$10,140 32
Expenses	6,226 50
Balance on hand	$3,817 72

Rev. Mr. CUYLER delivered an address, in which he congratulated the Society on the amount of good performed by it, whereby the warm influences of practical Christianity, as evinced by its members, so eminently shine forth. In the establishment of that House of Refuge he recognized the one spirit of Christianity, in which he saw Christ all through—in the beginning, in the middle, and in the end of the work. Christianity built this Institute—laid its corner-stone. Christianity sends the Isabella Grahams to their work. Her mantle has fallen on the shoulders of more than one matron in the mission of charity. The report just read speaks forcibly. This is God's own asylum for the indigent and poor on earth. Compare the condition of the inmates of this Institution with what it else might be—contrast the poor dingy room of the struggling aged female with such a home as this, and what a pleasing contrast presents itself! Again, to reflect on the lonesome feeling that is sometimes experienced when left without the consolation of our families—here the consolation of friends and religion are met with, and the inmates are sustained by Him who is the real founder of such institutions. As WASHINGTON was left childless that a nation might call him Father—so the ladies enlisted in this benevolent cause, are to a certain extent to be considered childless that they may take the helpless and forlorn under their fostering care. He would conclude by saying that it was one of the most orthodox institutions in New-York—inasmuch as it goes in the right way—it does not take coals to Newcastle; it takes them where there is shivering. It does not take to where there is superfluity—but it takes from superfluity to where there is indigence; in a word, it was an asylum founded by females—supported by females—for females.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Anne Jarvis, First Directress.
Mrs. George Nixon, Second Directress.
Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Treasurer.
Mrs. S. Van Antwerp, Secretary.
Mrs. S. M. Beekley, Register.

New-Granada Canal.

A company has been duly organized to carry out the project submitted by Mr. VENDRYES sometime since, of reopening the canal connecting Carthagena with the Magdalena River. Application will be made at the ensuing session of the State Legislature for a charter to incorporate with a capital of $2,000,000. It is thought everything will be in readiness to commence operations as early as next *February.*

Retail Market Prices.

FRESH MEAT, which, in consequence of the recent "muggy" weather, was somewhat depressed in price, has again advanced to its usual rates. Beef is quite abundant, and in good demand.

Neither cold or warm weather seems to affect the Salt Meat market; it seldom or never changes in price, and we have no allusion to notice therein this week.

A sudden and unexpected frost has much injured late vegetables in the ground, but more particularly Celery, which has, in consequence, risen within the past few days from 10 to 12½c. ℔ bunch. Celery will no doubt be very scarce and high this Winter. Red Cabbage, too, is dearer. It now sells from 12½ to 14c. ℔ head—an average rise of 3 cents a head. Other kinds of vegetables are plenty, in increased demand, and a shade higher. Potatoes average 12½c. ℔ half peck.

BUTTER and CHEESE are abundant, and the stock of the former is constantly increasing, but has not lowered in price. Both articles are at the same as last week's prices. Butter, however, will in a few days be considerably lower.

EGGS are dearer; they are now sold at five for 12½ cents.

The near approach of Thanksgiving has increased the supply of POULTRY immensely. The slaughter of Chickens, Turkeys and Geese must have been great, as the stalls, within the market devoted to their sale, plainly *show; and even without it an innumerable number* of temporary stands have been erected for their sale. It seems as though all the sidewalk hucksters have abandoned, for a time, their legitimate traffic in stockings, tin-ware, &c., to deal in poultry, determined to "make hay while the sun shines," and money while the demand for turkeys lasts. The great supply of Poultry has, as a matter of course, caused a slight fall in the price thereof, but so long as the present cool weather lasts we cannot expect the Poultry market to be much cheaper.

GAME is not so abundant as it was last week, but prices have not varied. Venison is very plenty and cheaper—15c. ℔ ℔.

FRUIT is of course becoming scarce, and many kinds are entirely out of season. There are a few Grapes yet in market, but they are of an inferior quality. They are sold at from 25c. to 31c. ℔ ℔. Apples are abundant, and a small quantity of the Winter kind have arrived. The average price ℔ half peck is 18c. Cranberries, 50c. ℔ half peck, $10 ℔ bbl.

In SALT FISH there is no change to mention.

FRESH FISH sells at last week's prices, with the exception of Shad, which is somewhat scarcer and a little higher. Codfish is very plenty and a little cheaper.

The supply of SHELL FISH is very large and of a superior quality. Virginia Oysters are arriving in large quantities, but prices have not varied. The demand is good, but not so large, however, as before the panic.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH RIOT.

Position of the Prisoners held to Answer.

EIGHTH DAY—CONCLUSION.

Before Justice Boswell and the Mayor.

The examination of the persons charged with being engaged in the election riot in the Fourteenth Ward was resumed before Mayor Wall and Justice Boswell, yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was concluded at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Thomas O'Brien, Jr., sworn: I was one of the Inspectors of the First District Fourteenth Ward poll; recollect seeing Silkworth at the polls; he came there about 9 o'clock; he did nothing but challenge [illegible] that came up to vote; challenged pretty much all; some of the men objected, and asked his reason; heard John Lyons say if he would not vote he should leave there; Mr. Mudge, one of the Inspectors, was asked if Silkworth was a voter; he said he did not know, but that Silkworth lived in the same house with him; Silkworth said he would vote when he got ready, but did not vote there that day; he left about 11 o'clock; saw Mr. Fagan there that day; can't say there was a barrel in the entry near the poll; think Fagan stood on the stairs; heard him say if Silkworth did not vote to put him out; told Silkworth that I thought he was challenging all men who were voters; he challenged my father and made him swear in his vote; did not see Fagan do anything further than object to Silkworth challenging; there was considerable excitement, in consequence of the course pursued by Silkworth; saw Silkworth hauled out; did not see Reed there at the time Silkworth was hauled out; saw John Lyons there; he asked Silkworth to vote; Silkworth refused, and Lyons said he should not be there; he was there when Silkworth went out; saw Lyons there after Silkworth was taken out.

Cross-examined.—I was sworn in as Inspector that morning by Mr. Mudge and Mr. Smith; have lived here a year last May; moved from New-York, where I lived 12 years; lived in Ireland previously; did not allow my feelings to get excited by Silkworth's transactions; did not take any part in the fight; was out from the polls about two minutes.

Q.—Did you see any one else challenging that day? A.—Patrick Wheelan challenged some voters there in the forenoon; this was about the time Lyons was talking to Silkworth; saw another young man challenging voters; Edward Brown challenged some voters; it was about five minutes after Lyons asked Silkworth to go out that he was put out; do not know the persons that *put him out; heard several persons cry out, "Put him out! put him out!"* do not know whether Silkworth was or was not a voter.

Q.—Do you belong to any Association? A.—I do, Sir—The Hibernian Benevolent Burial Association.

Q.—What is the object of that Society? A.—To help the sick and bury the dead.

Q.—Do you belong to any other Society? A.—I was appointed President of the Democratic Union Society of this city.

Q.—Do you belong to any other Society, civil or ecclesiastical? A.—I belong to no other Society, civil or ecclesiastical; any man can join the Benevolent Burial Society; I belong to the Catholic Church.

Q.—Have you any bias against Americans as such? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any bias against the Know-Nothings? A.—I must say I have, as they are opposed to the Roman Catholic religion.

Q.—How do you know they are opposed to your religion? A.—By what I read in the papers, and what I hear some of them say.

Joseph Mudge, sworn: I was one of the Inspectors of First District, Fourteenth Ward; I am an American; I board in the same house with Silkworth; recollect his being at the poll and challenging; he challenged a number, and made some swear in that he was told were voters; there were objections made there against his right to challenge, on the ground that he was not a voter; he was told that he would not be allowed to challenge any more unless he voted; he did not say anything; objections were raised to his challenging several times in the forenoon; did not see Reed there at the time when Silkworth was taken out; saw John Lyons there inside the door when Silkworth was dragged out; think he was in there ever half an hour after this; did not see anything out of the way, unless you call it disorderly by a man talking; saw no trouble in the entry-way, except dragging Silkworth out; saw Fagan standing on the stairs in the entry, about ten feet from Silkworth; do not recollect hearing him say anything; think Fagan was on the stairs when Silkworth was taken out.

Cross-examined.—I would not be willing to swear to any man laying hands on Silkworth; recognize Lyons as being in the crowd; did not see Oliver Lee that day; there was a good deal of excitement there; Lyons was excited; saw others more excited than him; heard them say "Haul him out;" saw a young man named Hurst (a special) there, who had hold of Silkworth, left the polls between 1 and 2 for my dinner; suppose some six or eight were engaged in shoving Silkworth out, and a crowd was around them.

John Bennett, sworn: I was clerk of the Inspectors of the First District, Fourteenth Ward; saw Silkworth challenging; saw him challenge John Kennon, residing in North Fourth-street, who, I think, has lived here about twenty years; heard one man say it was too bad to have men challenged indiscriminately; this man asked Silkworth if he was a voter, and was told by him that it was none of his business; Silkworth was then asked to vote; the Inspectors said Silkworth had not voted; this man said if he was not a voter he had no business to challenge; this man then crowded the room toward Silkworth and the scuffle commenced; this man was the originator of the disturbance; have not seen him since.

Cross-examined.—I saw a man named Payne, from Brooklyn, who had a revolver; heard some men say they heard him say he was a Know-Nothing.

Q.—Do you know whether there is any society of Know-Nothings? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Are you a Know-Nothing? A.—No Sir; perhaps what I do know and what I don't know, though, would fill a very large book.

Mrs. Decos, sworn: I reside at No. 90 Grand-street; I know Mr. Mudge, the Inspector; he boards with me; I know Charles Silkworth; he has boarded with me about four months; on election day he got his breakfast about 6½ o'clock; did not hear him say he was going to the election; he left immediately after breakfast; did not hear him say anything before he went out that morning, nor the evening before.

Q.—Did you hear him at any time before election say what he was going to do? A.—No Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything about Irishmen? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything after the affair of the election? A.—No, Sir; did not hear him saying anything about a pistol, and no more than say anything about being a deputy, or opposing the Irishmen.

Q.—Did he say anything about killing an Irishman that day? A.—Did not hear him; heard some one speak about a pistol, who called to see him the day he was injured.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. John T. Runcie? A.—I do; had some conversation with her, about what Silkworth's wife said.

Q.—Did she tell you about his carrying a pistol? [Objected to by the District Attorney.]

Mr. Lapaugh said, that on the part of the defense, they would rest the case; he asked, as a matter of right, that Michael McQuade be discharged.

The District Attorney said the testimony was not sufficiently positive as to his whereabouts all the time between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The Court said that John Brown's evidence in regard to McQuade was very clear and impartial.

Brown was sent for to make his testimony more clear in regard to McQuade.

John Brown, recalled: Michael McQuade was the only person I could identify; saw him in the affray, with a piece of hoop-pole; a man caught him by the coat-collar and tore it down; he was there at the first beginning of the riot, somewhere between 11 and 2 o'clock; he was there about 2 o'clock, when Mayor Wall was there; I am certain I saw McQuade there; the next day saw him carting dirt, with the same torn coat on; to satisfy myself, followed him to the corner of Grand and Seventh-streets, and recognized him then; I have known him over a year, and have conversed with him.

Cross-examined.—I learned McQuade's name, after the riot, at the office; Mayor Wall came down ten or fifteen minutes after I saw McQuade there; saw him with the club drawn; he went with the crowd down Second-street; saw McQuade in the mob by striking when some person jerked him round and tore his coat; Edward McHugh requested my brother to put up his club, and said to my brother there was no sight [illegible] brother put his club up by my request.

Q.—You belong to the American party, I suppose? A.—That's my business.

Considerable time was consumed in discussing motions for the discharge of some of the prisoners. The motions were denied.

Daniel Riley, sworn: I was Inspector here, was down to the polls just after the riot; the Mayor ordered the clubs to be thrown down; I advised persons to throw down their clubs; I think I spoke to James Reed, and asked him to advise persons to put down their clubs; which I think he did.

Cross-examined.—Do not recognize any person who had a club at that time.

The proceedings were here rested, and the following parties were required to enter into two sureties of $500 each to await the action of the Grand Jury: Thomas Fagan, John Lyons, M. O'Brien, J. Nolan, P. Travis, Ed. McHugh, Patrick Cooney, Patrick McHugh, Patrick McCue, James Reed, Nicholas Burke, John Pepper, Michael McQuade and John Curly.

The examination of Oliver Lee, arrested recently on a charge of causing the death of Mr. Harrison, in the election riot, is to take place before Justice Boswell and the Mayor on Friday next.

Thanksgiving in Brooklyn.

Mayor LAMBERT has issued a proclamation recommending the citizens of Brooklyn to observe the day set apart by the Governor for Thanksgiving, by abstaining from their usual avocations and assembling in their places of public worship.

Railroads.

The difficulty between the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and their employés, has been amicably arranged, the Company having assented to acquiesce in the demands made upon them. The cars now run with their usual regularity.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Arctic's Wreck.

The public will see with satisfaction that a number of members of the Bar have taken steps to prompt the District Attorney to a legal investigation of the circumstances attending the loss of the *Arctic*. A meeting was held yesterday, of which a report will be found in another column, at which a Committee was appointed to institute such inquiries and adopt such measures as might be necessary in the premises. We are informed that the District Attorney is also engaged in collecting testimony concerning the affair, which will be laid at the proper time before the Grand Jury.

We are reluctantly compelled to believe that in this attempt to trace this dreadful disaster to its real cause, the authorities and the public will *encounter the decided opposition of the owners and managers of the line* to which the *Arctic* belonged. We have reason to know that the managers were anxious at the outset to prevent the publication of the details of the catastrophe. And we have been informed, upon good authority, that Mr. COLLINS himself *has dismissed the gallant* DORIAN *from the service*, and denied him the usual certificate of good conduct and character,—not upon any charge of neglect of duty, but because he stated facts about the wreck which the owners of the line did not wish to have made public. This is certainly most extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. COLLINS, and yet we are assured that it is perfectly true.

It will be remembered that in the first statement made of the wreck,—that given by Mr. BURNS, the noble behavior of Mr. DORIAN in remaining with the ship after every other officer had left,—in constructing the raft, in finally picking up survivors after the ship had sunk, was mentioned in such terms as it deserved. The next day Captain WEST sent for DORIAN to the *Atlantic*, and after greeting him in the most cordial manner, told him that when he went to sea again, he must go with him. Mr. COLLINS also greeted him with congratulations and commendations of his good conduct, and desired him still to remain in the service. He agreed to do so, and awaited the return of the *Atlantic*. About a week since he was told by Capt. BRIGGS, who has charge of the Canal-street wharf, that *he was not to go in the Atlantic*. He sought an explanation from Capt. WEST, who could give him none, but said he still wished him to go with him. After two or three unsuccessful attempts, he succeeded in seeing Mr. COLLINS, who on recognizing him said he could not go, as he should not deviate from the order he had given. Mr. DORIAN then asked if he would give him a certificate of good conduct. Mr. COLLINS replied that he would not. Mr. DORIAN asked if he had done anything wrong. Mr. COLLINS said he had no time to investigate the matter,—"You have told your own story, and nobody else says what you did." Mr. DORIAN was compelled to leave without any satisfaction. Two days after—on Saturday last—he met Capt. LUCE, and asked *him* to give him a certificate,—and why he was treated thus. Captain LUCE replied that a certificate from him was not necessary, as he had already stated publicly his opinion of his conduct, and added: "*You should not have told that about the breaking of the bar, and liquors floating down the scuppers*; it makes the public think that the ship was in the hands of the passengers, and the Press has taken it up, and sermons have been preached upon it, too." Mr. DORIAN replied that he had told nothing but the truth. He has since written to Mr. COLLINS, asking for a statement of his offence, but has received no reply to his letter.

The statement referred to occurs, it will be remembered, in DORIAN's letter to the father of young HOLLAND. We called attention to the importance of its bearing upon the general discipline of the ship, at the time it was published. It has never been denied, nor has any attempt been made to explain it. Yet for making it public this gallant and noble-hearted sailor,—whose firm self-possession and steady discharge of his duty shames the imbecility of his fellow officers, who did all that was done towards saving life, who received the highest praise from surviving passengers, from his Commander and from Mr. COLLINS himself, is thrown out of the service and denied the means of getting employment in the line of his profession. What is the public to think of such conduct as this?

If the manning and discipline of the COLLINS line is to be judged by the example furnished by the *Arctic*, its owners cannot afford to spare many such men as DORIAN proved himself to be. And if they seek the confidence of the public in their ships, they will scarcely gain it by dismissing the only officer who proved equal to the emergency, for no other offence than that of having revealed a *fact* discreditable to the discipline and management of the shipwrecked vessel.

We trust there is public spirit enough among our shipping merchants to take care that Mr. DORIAN does not suffer loss from such a cause. And we hope, furthermore, that this incident will incite the legal authorities to a still more prompt and rigid inquiry into circumstances rendered doubly suspicious by the endeavor of the proprietors to conceal them from the knowledge of the public.

Need of a New Post-Office.

We published yesterday the report of a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of leasing to the General Government the lower end of the Park as a site for a new Post-Office. We are confident that this action will command general approbation. The site referred to is unquestionably the best in the City:—a suitable building would be a public ornament, and would add to the attractions of the Park;—and the Postmaster General is warmly in favor of its selection and appropriation to the purpose in question.

Glaring as are the existing evils, the public is but slightly impressed with the absolute *necessity* of a new City Post-Office. The incessant failures of the mail service,—the delays in the delivery of letters,—the dishonesty that has been detected in the office,—the loss of letters, &c., &c., are all traceable more or less directly to the *lack of suitable accommodations* for the discharge of the duties of the office. There is not room for the number of clerks required, nor for the orderly division of duties among them. The business of the Post-Office in this City has grown enormously within the last ten years;—yet the accommodations for it have not been in the least increased. There is room for no more clerks now, than there was when their business was not half as large. Of course it cannot be done half so well. If there could be an official inquiry, by a Congressional Committee, into the business of our City Post-Office, we apprehend the public would be startled by the evidence that clerks within the Office could present. A few instances which have come to our knowledge, of defects in the service inevitable under present circumstances, may serve to indicate the general deficiencies of the office.

The afternoon mail is advertised to close at 3½ o'clock. Complaints are loud and frequent that letters mailed before that time do not reach their destination when due. We understand that it very often happens that *this mail is closed an hour before the time specified*, on account of the physical impossibility, with the present clerical force in the office, of keeping it open and receiving the mails that come in at the same time. Of course the letters received during that hour lie over until the next day.

We have already mentioned the fact that two or three packages of letters from New-Orleans to Providence were sent up to our office in an empty mail bag. That accident was due to the fact that there is not *room*, in the office to keep the empty bags separate from those containing letters. Everything must be done in the utmost haste, and at the last moment, and it is utterly impossible that it should be done accurately without room for the maintenance of the most exact and systematic order.

The clerks now employed are forced to do a third more work than any one can do properly, because there is no room for the accommodation of more. No man can work twelve or fourteen hours a day without impairing his ability to work well. His attention becomes fatigued,—his vigilance loses its sharpness, and his work is performed as a mere routine, without intelligent care. And in a business where accuracy is above all things needed, this is a fatal defect. Our City Post-Office needs *one third* more clerks than it has at present—yet there is not room in the building even for those who are now employed.

This lack of room renders it impossible to take proper precautions against dishonesty. Perfect system is indispensable to such security,—yet it cannot be had within present limits. Everything about the office, as at present managed, tempts to dishonesty. The hard work and low wages impel clerks to the thefts, for which such opportunities are offered. The last one detected was a middle aged man, with a wife and four children to support, and a salary of $480. It seems hard to subject a man thus circumstanced to the temptation of having packages of money pass through his hands, without providing a system of checks which shall insure responsibility for their safety. Under such a system clerks would know and feel that dishonesty without detection was impossible. At present they have every opportunity for the appropriation to which their necessities constrain them.

The efficiency of the service,—the security of the mails,—the convenience of the public—every interest connected with the Department, require a new Post-Office in this City. We need a larger building,—one better arranged and adapted for the service,—one established in a more convenient and suitable location, and one that shall provide for the prospective, as well as the present, necessities of our growing business. We are glad the attention of the General Government has been directed to the subject; and that our Common Council seems disposed to proffer a zealous and intelligent coöperation in the effort to meet the necessities of the Mail service.

Sam among the Poultry.

More Poultry are to be shown off to-day,—Utica being favored as the place of the State Exhibition. A crowd of long-legged Shanghais and fancy birds of all sorts doubtless is to be seen there. But what would suit us far better would be, a cackling collection of good Yankee hens and roosters,—crossed, if you please, with Celestial blood to the improvement of their laying qualities; but still so domestic in appearance as to be recognized by the uneducated as belonging to the barn-yard species. We want hens that can lay seven eggs a week, know how to set in the season of setting, not too elevated to notice their chickens, and which run rather to fine-flavored, tender chicken-meat than to legs of cord-wood length. We go the American doctrine on the hen question. Yet, we are not bigoted and will not object to having "bred-in" any trait that is an improvement from even the haughtiest foreigner.

Going Abroad to Better our Fortunes.

Once in a while, even now, we meet a man who, in despair of any mellowing of the times, determines to go to California to push his fortunes there anew, or to Australia with an indefinite idea that where such enormous wages are given, he must be able to lay up something. Impossible, says he, that money should come into my hands, as it must if I get common wages, in such rich hauls and I keep none of it from slipping away. So, here goes for a new country, where a man pays no barbers, no fancy tailors, no tradesmen, for articles that other people alone are to get the good of,—unless one chooses;—where the necessities only—they are never many—are objects of expense, the luxuries being, as matter of common consent, left unenjoyed and unpaid for.

Ah, uneasy rover, such was the state of things in the early days of California, but not now. Possibly to-day there are some out in the mines, who dress only with respect to decency and warmth, eat to live but not to enjoy eating, and hoard all they can for the leathern pouch,—but mostly there, as here, money is in a sweat of agony until it shows itself. Whoever gets a dollar ahead is unhappy until his neighbor knows it, and the man who makes a pile must hang out the sign. In this Babel of ours,—in the undiscovered upper-stories and unpermeated alleys of New-York,—a man can live on crackers and cheese and deny himself every pleasure about as easily as in San Francisco, if he is willing to pay that price for wealth. If one is willing to skin flints and gnaw his own nails for lunch, he need not pay his passage around the Horn or buy a steerage ticket on a steamer before he can begin to hoard. In other words, we suspect that a miser can vegetate here as cheaply and lose no more character than he would be obliged to on either shore of the Pacific. It is very doubtful if the time for honest men to make fortunes without capital to begin on has not passed away both from the longitude of California and Australia.

The wages of labor are well up yet in both places, but the cost of necessaries is generally close on the heels of wages. The Sydney papers give the following as the rates paid there at the last date:

"Gardeners, $400 to $500, with rations; waiters at hotels, $10 per week; laborers on the roads, $3 to $3 50 per day; farm servants and plowmen, $9 to $10 per week, with rations; carters in town, $20 per week; day laborers, $3 50 to $2 per day, with food; female house servants, $130 to $150 per annum; female cooks, $150 to $200 per annum; blacksmiths, $30 per week; masons, $9 to $10 per day; bricklayers, $6 to $7 50 per day; plasterers, $7 50 per day; carpenters, $5 to $6 25 per day; compositors, 62½ cents per thousand, or $31 per week."

These items differ a good deal from the San Francisco rates, but the *average* to mechanics is not far from the same in each. Now, $9 a day for masons and $6 a day for carpenters has a very pleasant look; but roving mechanics must remember that the price of tickets from and to New-York, and of tools to work with, of food to eat and of clothes to wear, is equally unpleasant. Look at both sides before deciding. Count up the cost as well as the wages to be received; then, if you persist, insure your life in favor of your best surviving friend, pay all your debts, and good-bye.

The Whaling Fleet.

Taking the business of whaling as a whole, those who prosecute it have not great reason to complain of its returns. One whaling ground after another is abandoned as not worth cruising over, but another has always been discovered in time for the out-going fleet to make ample profits by its enterprise. When whale have really grown scarce, oil has risen, and, in spite of the almost universal introduction of gas into cities, and lard-oil into our lamps, the demand for oil at the highest prices never flags. Thousands of men have grown rich in the business, and several prosperous towns owe all their prosperity to it. The prospects for the present year, however, are not flattering. Our advices by way of California were to that effect. The New-Bedford *Mercury* thus sums them up:

Copious reports from the whaling fleet in the Ochotsk and Arctic Seas, received here on Saturday, *via* the Sandwich Islands and California, more than corroborates the unfavorable reports previously received, and have had a depressing effect upon ship-owners. The fleet in the Ochotsk Sea, comprising about two hundred sail, have met with little success since our previous advices, the whales being scarce and small. The average catch will probably not exceed seven hundred and fifty barrels, which is scarcely more than one-half the average of the preceding season. From the Arctic the advices are still more disastrous. The fleet comprises about fifty sail, of which, up to the 15th of Sept. last, about one-half have been heard from, and the average does not exceed two whales. The ships which had arrived at the Sandwich Islands, including one at Payta, up to the 12th of October, eleven in number, from both seas, and Kodiac, have averaged only 777 bbls. The average from the entire fleet last year was 960 bbls. The effect of the news by this arrival must have an upward tendency in the market for Whale Oil.

Sensible.

The political season is about opening. Governors' messages and tedious columns of legislative debates will be "always in order" now very early. South Carolina commenced its operations in this line yesterday. The Governor sent in his message which—the telegraph can probably be trusted—was *sensible*. The most remarkable thing in it is a recommendation that the laws relative to free persons of color arriving at Southern ports, be modified so as to give less offence to other States. There can be but one opinion out of South Carolina as to the excellence of this advice. May it meet with equal favor in that State and at the hands of those who organized yesterday at Columbia.

☞ We publish this morning a Letter of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT upon the origin and character of the Eastern War. Mr. BRIGHT is one of the ablest members of the House of Commons; and although he seldom concurs fully in opinion with any considerable party in or out of Parliament, he has always cogent reasons for his own views, and a forcible manner of impressing them upon others. He does not hesitate to pronounce the present one of the most unjustifiable wars in which England has ever engaged. He throws the whole responsibility of it upon the English Government, whose conduct he denounces in the most unmeasured terms. Of course, he writes directly against the prevailing current of public thought in England. But his letter cannot fail to make an impression upon thoughtful minds,—and within a year we venture to predict that he will find a good many more people in England to agree with him, than he does at present.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our readers will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity (to-night) of visiting this lyric establishment. The programme is the same as on Monday—the first and second acts of "Puritani," and the glorious finale to "Lucia." We learn that Signor BADIALI has fully recovered his health, and will sing to-night.

From the present management's official announcement we extract the following programme for December. We trust there will be no lack of support to interfere with the arrangement.

In undertaking a series of Twelve Performances with a Company consisting of Madame GRISI, Signora VESTVALI, Signorina DONOVANI, Signori MARIO, BADIALI, SUSINI, and FABRICATORE, a combination of talent unequaled by any Opera Troupe in the world, the Management have determined not to rely solely on the merits of these Artistes, but, by a succession of novelties, to deserve the liberal support of the public.

This series of Twelve Nights will commence on Friday, the 1st of December, with the Opera of "La Favorita," cast to the entire strength of the Company, with a mise-en-scene and magnificence of costume never before attempted in this City. It will be followed by the Opera of "Semiramide," with Madame GRISI, Signora VESTVALI, Signori MARIO, BADIALI and SUSINI, in the principal roles. The Operas of "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Don Pasquale," and, (if possible), the "Huguenots," will also be given.

Miss TERESSA ESMONDE had another crowded house at Hope Chapel last evening on the occasion of her second "Readings from THOMAS DAVIS and other Irish National Poets." She acquitted herself more creditably than ever before. The opening poem, "The Church of Dungannon," was rendered very correctly, and created great enthusiasm. "Go Ahead," "Fontenoy," and other of the patriotic and warlike poems which did so much to kindle the spirit of insurrection in Ireland in '48, were interpreted with equal spirit and feeling. The entertainment was highly successful.

MEETING OF THE PARKER VEIN CO.

Report of the Directors' Committee.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Parker Vein Mining Company was held last evening at the Chapel of the University. About 100 Stockholders were present. C. R. MARVIN, President of the Board of Underwriters, was elected President, and JOHN O'BRIEN Secretary.

The President stated that the object of this meeting was to hear the statements of the Directors, and to determine the action of the Stockholders with respect to the report. The statements would be first in order.

Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS read the report of the Directors' Committee.

It commences by a history of the over-issue, and the election of a new Board of Directors consequent upon its discovery, and then gives the following statement of its effects, and of the general state of the Company.

On an examination of the stock books it appeared that the whole number of shares issued was 151,396. The number of shares authorized by the charter was 30,000. The number of shares over-issued was 131,396—all charged to the account of OTIS P. JEWETT; and his account on the stock ledger was found to be overdrawn for that amount. It also appeared that there were 3,985 shares standing to the credit of JAMES G. STACEY, Treasurer, on the stock ledger, for which no certificates appeared to be outstanding—thus making the actual over-issue 127,411 shares. OTIS P. JEWETT has been accredited at various dates between July, 1853, and June, 1854, with large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate, after deducting cash debits, to about $600,000. But it appears, on the other hand, that Mr. JEWETT has received from sales of stock over-issued, as near as can be ascertained by reference to the dates of the over-issued stock, and the market value of the stock at those dates, about $1,300,000, leaving a balance unaccounted for of about $700,000. It also appears that about the time of the election in June last, there were cash balances standing to the credit of the Company, in the different banks, amounting, in all, to about $1,000. And that those several balances were drawn out by JAMES G. STACEY, Treasurer; but to what use they were applied your Committee have been unable to ascertain.

It was rumored at Cumberland on the day of election of Directors, in the 9th of June last, that the Officers of the Company had made an assignment of its property and effects in trust for the payment of its debts. It appears that such an assignment was executed by OTIS P. JEWETT, as Vice-President and President *pro tem.*, of the Parker Vein Company, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed June 8, 1854, to J. PHILIP ROMAN and CHARLES S. DARROW. The assignment bears date the 8th of June, 1854, and was recorded on the 9th of June, 1854, in the Clerk's Office of Allegheny County, Md. The Directors have made application to the assignees, and received from them the assurance that they would vacate the trust whenever requested to do so by the Company, provided the consent of the creditors could be obtained. It is believed that the creditors of the Company generally will readily assent to a surrender of the trust, in case the plan herewith submitted for reviving the Company shall be adopted.

The real question is, what action does the interest of the stockholders, under these circumstances, demand? The validity of these fraudulent issues of stock may be questioned, perhaps, successfully; but in that case it may well be questioned whether the Company would not be liable to the holders of that stock for the money they have innocently paid therefor to the recognized officers of the Company, without knowledge of the fraud. To dispute these double claims upon the Company would involve us in a long course of litigation, at once expensive and embarrassing; and, in addition to this, the financial condition of the Company, which is briefly explained below, calls, we think, for a more speedy, if not a more equitable, remedy.

The Company owns about 6,000 acres of coal lands lying in the George's Creek Valley and vicinity, in Alleghany, Maryland, nearly all of which are underlaid with the smaller veins or strata of coal; and about 1,100 acres of this property, viz., 350 acres of the Jackson; 301 acres of the Totten, and 350 acres of the Westernport property, is underlaid with the large vein, 14 feet in thickness. The Jackson mine is already opened and in working condition, with its inclined plane, tram road, mining cars, tools and implements, and miners' houses.

It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the value of these coal lands without an entire inspection of them. We repeat that they contain one immense vein, 14 feet in thickness, underlying at least 1,100 acres of the most beautiful semi-bituminous coal, of unrivaled purity; and, in addition to this, there are several other lesser veins, both above and below the principal one, underlying nearly 6,000 acres. It is, indeed, a splendid property. Its value will increase from year to year, with the demand for its consumption and the increased facilities for getting it to market.

In conclusion, the Committee would earnestly recommend that *immediate* and *energetic* measures be adopted to carry out the plan herewith submitted. The case is urgent, and will not admit of delay. To wait for relief from the Legislature of Maryland until December, 1855, would result in the sacrifice of the whole property, and a total loss to the stockholders.

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGES, CLAIMS, AND FIXTURES.

Total indebtedness, $299,170.

There is due at various times from 1st January, 1855 to February, 1859, on the Caledonia property, mortgages to the amount of $92,000; but it is assumed these debts will be paid by the proceeds of 35,000 shares of stock of the Caledonia Mining Company, which belong to the Parker Vein Coal Company, and were by them pledged for this special purpose.

In addition to the above, there is a claim made by HIPPOLYTE MALI, for about $21,000; but this claim is not taken in view, as it is presumed it can never be established against the Company.

It is assumed by the Directors, and it is believed with perfect safety, that $122,000 due from 18th November 1855, to 1857, will be paid by sales of land not required by the Company, then leaving $147,170 to be advanced by the stockholders, provided the plan now proposed is carried out.

The plan submitted is fully explained. If it is accepted by the stockholders, the payment to the Company on the mortgage bonds, will be as follows, viz.:

On 20th Dec. 1854, 127,411 shares at 75 cents....	$95,580
On 1st April 1855, 127,411 shares at 50 cents....	63,705
Total....	$159,285

This, it will be seen, shows a surplus of $12,000 over the amount required for the payments prior to November, 1855, and it is hoped the earnings of the Company, with this surplus of $12,000, will enable the Directors to cancel part of the installment to be paid on 1st April, 1855. If they are not disappointed in this, the advance required from the Stockholders will not be over $1 12½ per share; but to be on the safe side, it is considered better to fix the loan at $1 25 per share, particularly as the Company cannot be expected to have much, if any credit, even if it were safe to rely on that, for means to pay its indebtedness.

The loan to be secured by a mortgage on the Jackson property and a portion of the Westernport property. The "Jackson" will be entirely unencumbered after June, 1855, when $16,300 will be paid, that being the only lien on the property after 1st January, 1855. The "Westernport" will have an encumbrance on it of $46,000, due in 1856 and 1858; this mortgage also covering several other tracts of coal lands. The mortgage to the bondholders will also cover a large number of miners' houses, stores, tram roads, inclined plane, and other fixtures for mining coal. The property is now in good working order, and in ten days could be put in operation, and be made to earn, at a reasonable calculation, $1,000 per week.

If the plan proposed is consummated, the

capital stock will be 20,000 shares, or....	$3,000,000
The mortgages due after Nov. 18, 1855....	122,000
The bonds for loan by the stockholders....	159,285
The certificates for shares surrendered, 127,411, at $5....	637,055

The $122,000 of mortgages are expected to be paid by sales of land, thus leaving to be paid first the bonds and then the certificates of indebtedness.

Estimate of Earnings for the Year 1855.

300 tons of coal per day, 300 days, is 90,000 tons at 50 cents....	$45,000
10,000 tons coke per year, at $1....	10,000
Total....	$55,000

The following is the agreement proposed by the Committee for the adjustment of the over-issue:

Whereas the capital stock of the Parker Vein Coal Company has been over-issued to the amount of 127,411 shares, in violation of its charter, and whereas no relief can be obtained from the Legislature of Maryland until December, 1855, therefore we, the undersigned Stockholders of the Parker Vein Coal Company, in view of the necessity of a voluntary surrender of the over-issued stock, in order that the Company may maintain its existence, and preserve its property from sacrifice, do hereby agree to surrender to the Treasurer of said Company the necessary per centage of shares on the numbers set opposite our names, (provided there are subscribers hereto for at least 127,411 shares,) so as to reduce the outstanding shares to 20,000.

We to receive a certificate of indebtedness of said Company for $5 for each share surrendered, such certificate to be paid with six per cent interest per annum out of the earnings or sales of portions of the property of the Company, after providing for the liens and mortgage debts and interest of the Company; the said certificates to be paid in full, principal and interest, before any dividends are made to the Stockholders.

All holders of said certificates (should the Legislature of the State of Maryland authorize the increase of the number of shares of the stock of said Company to the number of shares now outstanding) to have the privilege of converting the same into stock of the Company, each $5 represented by certificate to entitle the holder to one share of stock, any payments that may have been made on account of the principal of said certificates to be first repaid to the Company.

We further hereby subscribe for and agree to take from the Company a bond, at the rate of $1 25 for each $5 certificate we receive for stock surrendered as above, and to pay to the Treasurer of the Company for the same as follows, viz., at the rate of 75 cents, on the 20th December, 1854, and 50 cents on the 1st of April, 1855; receipts for the first payment to be given, and the bonds to be delivered on the payment of the last installment, to bear interest at six per cent. per annum from the dates of payment; to be payable at the option of the Company, on or before 1st January, 1858, and to be secured by a mortgage on the coal lands, known as the Jackson property, and that portion of the Westernport property lying between Jackson property and the George's Creek Railroad in Alleghany County, Maryland; the whole containing about 400 acres of coal land; the mortgage to include the miners' houses, stores, tram roads, inclined plane, and other fixtures for mining coal.

The report was accepted.

T. KETCHUM—I would suggest that it is of importance to ascertain who the stockholders are. I have made advances upon this stock as security, and if the parties are unable to pay me, of course I shall become a stockholder. If the Directors would assume the responsibility of opening the books, in order to ascertain who are and who are not stockholders, then we would be prepared to say whether we would enter into the plan proposed. But in the present condition of the books it is impossible to tell whether we are stockholders or not.

Mr. GOURLIE proposed the following series of resolutions:

Whereas, It appears from the Report of the Directors of the Parker Vein Coal Company, now submitted, that the financial departments of the Company are such as to require prompt action to avert the sacrifice of its property, to reorganize the Company and place its affairs under the control of the Directors; and *whereas*, such action involves the necessity of retiring the amount of stock overissued by former officers of the Company and of providing sufficient means to meet the pending pressing demands against the Company, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient to adopt measures to reorganize the Parker Vein Coal Company, and save its property to the stockholders.

Resolved, That this meeting recognizes the liability of the Parker Vein Coal Company for the reissue of stock, and approves of the measures proposed by the Directors for retiring it from circulation.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the plan proposed for raising the money necessary to provide for the pressing liabilities of the Company, and pledges its coöperation in carrying the same into effect.

Resolved, That it is earnestly urged upon every Stockholder to unite in carrying out the plan proposed for their acceptance, as the only feasible method of saving a valuable property from absolute sacrifice, and that the Directors be authorized and requested to use all necessary means to present the same to every Stockholder and secure their coöperation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the holders of the debt certificates under the plan proposed for taking the over-issued Stock, should have the privilege, when the same can be done legally, of converting the same into Stock, and that the Directors be authorized and requested to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at its next Session, for the necessary amendments to the Charter, to authorize the issue of Stock therefor.

Mr. KETCHUM repeated his objections. If the books could be opened only for a week, they would then be ready to pass upon the agreement.

D. STEWART said that there was an injunction now on the Directors, preventing them from opening the books. It could not be removed.

T. S. DRAPER—If we all come together and reduce our interest to 20,000 shares we can open the books. If we raise our shares, or alter their par value, our interests will be the same, for we can have no more than 7,000 acres of land. We have all met as heavy losers; every face here is a long face. We have come here to a sort of a rotten egg feast, but I mean now to see if we cannot make a few good eggs, and get the old hen to setting again. [Laughter.]

The resolutions were further discussed by Mr. GOURLIE, CHARLES H. BRAMHALL, Esq., Mr. HUTCHINS, and Mr. S. C. GLIN, T. HENRIQUES, and CHAS. H. THOMPSON. They were then passed by a large majority, and the meeting adjourned.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

Course of Lectures before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

The first of a series of Lectures before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society was delivered last evening at the Tabernacle, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, who took the place of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, that gentleman having been detained by illness.

The orator said he was there, in the absence of Mr. SUMNER, to unfold certain relations of Slavery, which statesmen's duty would not allow them to develop. The discovery of the country would show that a special dispensation of Providence ordained that instead of its becoming the hot-bed of tyranny in the way of slaveholding, it should be the receptacle of all that was free and unshackled. The Rev. speaker then alluded to the fact, from evidences deduced from historical records, of this country having been visited at various periods by Europeans. The voice of COPERNICUS, disclosing that the world was governed in its course by a superior system—the doctrines of CALVIN, LUTHER and ZUINGLIUS were all hidden from the Egyptian, the Roman and the Grecian—all this was left for Christianity to develop. It had to surmount all the difficulties which were reared up,—errors had to be melted away. Among the fires of persecution, Christianity had always acted here with great force—but we have never needed purifying from original superstition, and as no other nation has had a history like this, it would seem that God has designed it for himself,—its extent and resources would tend to prove this proposition. Without referring to the relative proportions of England, the grand emporium of wealth, aristocracy and power, compared with our State of Missouri, the far off Territory of Oregon, or that which includes our vast mineral resources, Pennsylvania—let mention be only made of that grandest empire of which history makes mention, and see if Rome in all her vastness may not be dropped into one of our forests, and yet scarcely a reckoning be taken of it. The fertility of the soil he would not advert to,—yet he would say men grow oftentimes where trees would not. How admirably adapted was this land to the various places of industry—embracing all the varieties of clime—what limit could be set to her resources—who could reckon the multitudes who will here subsist. It would seem truly that God kept the country for himself—the fierce and terrific struggle with the Aborigines—the protracted war with France,—all combine to prove that no nation had an ancestry of more unconquerable daring.

The Reverend speaker then drew a very striking parallel between the commercial and geographical positions (relatively) of Britain and this country and deduced the conclusion that regions remote shall become accessible; no matter how remote, rugged or barbarous, still we will reach them. The language we possess seems to be almost universal. It is the language of courtesy and love—it is that of the Knight and Troubadour—and, though rough it be, it is elegant—it is the law of truth and commerce—it resembles the Oak of the English forest—it is the language of freedom—it can be decked into the [illegible] fancies, or brought into the most beautiful combinations of elegance and grace.

The orator drew a striking picture of the evils of Slavery,—its social and moral results. He was much applauded during the delivery of his address, and upon its conclusion was succeeded by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Mass., who delivered a poem of great length, suitable to the occasion. Hon. Mr. SUMNER will deliver an address on Thursday next.

Five Points—Getting Ready for Thanksgiving.

There was a jolly time yesterday at the Five Points. Clean children, dirty children, anxious men and equally anxious women, gazed earnestly at hampers of beef and lamb, potatoes, cabbages and oysters, chickens, turkeys, and all the "fixins" which rolled up to the door of the Ladies' Mission. Girls were busily scrubbing the benches and the desks in the school-room, making ready for Thanksgiving. Women flew about, looking for a chance to make themselves useful, and to secure a mortgage on the turkey. Stout men found it convenient to loiter about and scent the coming feast. Contributions from the charitable flew in freely. The amount of good cheer which will cause the big tables to bend on Thursday, will outgrow even that of last Thanksgiving Day—and that was thought to be a wonderful time. We wandered into the cellars of the Ladies' Mission Home. There were a dozen bushels of prime oysters, boxes full of hams and shoulders. One poulterer in Fulton Market had sent *two* bushels of turkeys and chickens to help in swelling the bill of fare. A cart backed up to the door as we came out, laden with a half dozen barrels, containing cabbages, and onions, and potatoes, and apples; and a small, plump "porker" had granted his farewell to add to the honors of the day. There is great reckoning upon Thanksgiving Day on the Points.

In the basket-room sat the ladies, directing the children and adorning the willow fabrics with blue ribbons, so that they may please the fancy and have a ready sale. The appearance of things at the Mission is promising.

Mere Use of the Knife.

A boisterous young man named FRANK ASPINWALL, was arrested on Monday night by Policeman WILLIAMS, of the Third Ward, for disorderly conduct in the street, and attempting to stab a person with whom he had a difficulty. In this attempt he cut his own hand severely. The prisoner was sent to the Police Court, and committed for examination by Justice BOGART, at the Halls of Justice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., OFFER A LARGE STOCK of Broche and Woolen Shawls at reduced prices.

500 Broche Square Shawls from $3 to $15.

1,000 Broche Long Shawls from $12 to $30.

700 Woolen Square Shawls from 12s. to $3.

300 Woolen Long Shawls from 20s. to $6.

Ladies Cloth of the choicest colors, in Browns, Tans, Merinos and Cocoa, from $1 50 to $2 50, of the best quality of French Twilled Cloths.

Cloak Satins and Lyons Velvet 2,000 yards rich, heavy Satin Cloaking, Purples, Brown, Choco and Black, at retail less than cost of importation.

Lyons Velvet, warranted all Silk, from 20s. to $6, of the best manufacture of Lyons and Genoa.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.

New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.

New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.

New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.

New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.

Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., sheep side.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depôt has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALITIES, and of our manufacture only consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

"DON'T KNOW."

The NEW DISCOVERY of Dr. DARIUS HAM is a favorite and certain cure for persons troubled with that unhappy ailment of

"NOT KNOWING WHAT AILS THEM,"

whose melancholy, dismal, and frightful imaginations make life a burden and thoughts of death a terror—who are constantly imagining some evil is about to befall them. There are thousands of persons, who are not sick, who are free from every visible symptom of disease, and yet are constantly complaining that they are never well, yet do not know what is the matter with them. This arises from a derangement in the digestive organs, causing a morbid and unnatural appetite for unnatural food and drinks and many unreasonable and injurious wants. This delicious beverage, called Dr. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT, is a quick and sure cure of these distressing and disagreeable ailments. As soon as a wine-glassful is taken, the sufferers feel new life within their troubled systems. It makes the most wretched, gloomy, melancholy and fretful, cheerful, happy and strong—it drives away all dismal feelings from the mind, and rids the body from all unhealthy, morbid and irritating humors. A wine-glassful of Dr. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT, taken after dinner, will greatly assist digestion. It will quickly cure Dyspepsia, Wind Colic Pains, Nervousness, Headaches, and will destroy the unnatural and soul-destroying appetite for intoxicating drinks.

Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York, Wholesale Agents; also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 130 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and THOS. J. HAYES, No. 194 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

INNOCENT BUT POTENT.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The never failing remedy, whose fame for purifying the blood is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be in the possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commencement—how many days or weeks of sickness may they not prevent? Four pills in the beginning, is more efficacious than forty doses when the disease is established.

Man will be born to days of bliss, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to alleviate, until BRANDRETH'S PILLS were presented to the world. The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the Principal Office, Brandreth Building. Entrance No. 23 Canal-st.

FURS ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE, COMFORTABLE AND CHEAP.—Superb Furs, selected with care and nice discrimination, can be found at either of KNOX'S Establishments, at No. 285 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st.; and if the ladies wish to secure a [illegible] at a moderate price, they should not fail to deal with him. Remember it costs nothing, to examine these magnificent articles, and therefore we hope our lady readers in want of Furs will at least make him a visit. His prices will make them purchasers.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE to the ladies of New-York and vicinity that their stock of Furs for the Fall and Winter, is now ready for inspection, comprising a large and extensive variety of Mink, Marten, Stone Marten, Ermine, Sable, Fitch, Chinchilla, &c., and manufactured into Boas, Capes, Cuffs, Victorines, &c., by the most experienced and competent artists, and will be sold much below the usual Broadway prices. ARCHER & MARVIN, No. 270 Greenwich-st., bet. Warren and Murray.

THE PANTOMIME OF JOCKO BY THE PERHAM TROUPE is capital, and is drawing large audiences to their favorite establishment, No. 663 Broadway. Those who would spend an evening pleasantly should go and buy a Gift Ticket or two, and take all the young folks and old folks about the house to see the performances of this celebrated Troupe, as they are of such a character as will please the most fastidious and create mirth enough to satisfy any one. To-morrow, Thanksgiving Day, there will be two performances, commencing at 3 and 7½ P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &C.—The place to find good well-fitting shirts made up expressly for Custom trade, also lamb's wool, silk and cotton undershirts and drawers, of every kind, is McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 282 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers.

GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK, MICHIGAN, taken at 25 cents on the dollar; Merchants' Bank, Bridgeport, 60 cents; Washtenaw, 25 cents; Lewis County, 50 cents; Eighth Avenue, par; at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

A. H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Seeds with instructions, Trees and Plants. [illegible] everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box. A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. ZIEGLER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Only $3 75 a Pair for Fine French Calf Boots—Made to order, in the most fashionable style, and warranted to wear as well as any $5 or $6 boots made in the City. Double-soled, water-proof, $4 50; best French patent leather boots, from $5 to $7. By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ Lectures on Poetry.—Rev. Dr. Cox, by special request of the audience at the close of his last lecture, will deliver two lectures on Historic Poetry, at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus, restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, [illegible] imparts to the attenuated frame new robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed constitution, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest invalid, wife or mother, as it is composed wholly of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only as invigorative, exhilarative and restorative.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will furnish a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to headaches and weariness, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's fac-simile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ At a Meeting of the Continentals, (Captain ISAAC T. COX,) held at their Head quarters, Nov. 27, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, expressive of the feelings of the Company, in relation to the death of HENRY BRIGGS (professionally known as H. F. Briggs,) late a member of this Company.

Whereas, It hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us by death, in a far distant land and separated almost entirely from his friends and associates of this his once happy home, and

Whereas, The members of this Company cannot permit the opportunity to pass without expressing their sympathy for the loss of one who was dear to us as a member, and in all his intercourse of private life a warmhearted friend, therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Company deeply deplore the loss of our companion and associate, and that we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and relatives in their heartrending affliction.

Resolved, That out of respect and veneration to the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Herald and Daily Times, and that a copy be sent to the family of deceased.

ISAAC T. COX, Commandant.

[illegible] MYERS, Secretary, pro tem.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The members are hereby notified that the assessment levied on them must be paid by Dec. 1, or fines will be charged upon the same, as it is requisite that each member should pay the same immediately, so as to enable the Association to proceed with the grading.

N. B.—On Friday evening, Dec. 1, there will be sold at public auction, [illegible] acre. The terms of the sale are 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and 10 per cent. monthly, until the amount be paid.

[illegible]—Members desirous of taking their deeds can do so on the payment of $150 per acre.

By order of the Association.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Lectures.—A Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, in the large hall, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by T. B. [illegible], Esq., of Louisiana. Subject—[illegible]. Tickets 25 cents each; [illegible] Members' tickets, 25 cents. [illegible]

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
[illegible] BALLARD,
JOHN GRAHAM,
Lecture Committee.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.—
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your beauty speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
Yes, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours,
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ Thanksgiving Day—A Useful Supply.—
Three bottles Otard's Fine Brandy,
Three bottles Ramsey's Scotch Whisky,
Three bottles Sandeman's Fine Port Wine,
Three bottles Victoria [illegible] sherry, in a case, complete, for $18. ARTHUR KENDALL,
Wine Merchant, No. 7 William-st.

☞ Elegant Furs at Auction—THIS DAY, [illegible] beg to call attention to his elegant sale of choice Furs, Robes, &c. There are many handsome sables, Russian Stone Marten and Chinchilla, Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. Sale peremptory.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ The Art of Prolonging Life.—S. J. [illegible], Principal of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. 60 and 62 6th-av., near 8th-st., will give a course of Lectures on The Art of Prolonging Life, in the lecture-room of the Academy. A Lecture each WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a Course of Ten Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

E. LORD, Chairman of Committee.

☞ New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Medical College, No. 67 Crosby-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Secretary.

☞ Extraordinary Phenomenon!!!—Go and see the Hybrid or semi-human Indian from Mexico, commonly known there as the Bear woman, at Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 1. See advertisement.

PERSONAL.

W. LINGWOOD will find in Chatham-square Post Office, a communication from H. L——.

FURS.

FURS.
LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY

Has opened for the season a splendid assortment of FURS, Consisting of Russian, H. B. and American Sable, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Mink, Imperial Ermine, &c., manufactured into Capes, Victorines, Cardinals, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., besides every variety suitable for

LADIES' WEAR.

Also, a fine assortment of Trimming Furs, Sleigh, and Lap Robes, Fur Gloves.

Every article is made in the best style and warranted. Furs remodeled in the best manner.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber invites public attention to his present unrivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, stone marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, genet, squirrel, fitch, mountain marten, and fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class City retail trade, and at extremely moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, No. 360 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 27 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, tetter, ringworm, chaps, chafes, and all skin disfiguration. Beware of lotions containing mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phila.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.)
F. S. CLEAVER'S CLARIFIED MARROWS and BEAR'S GREASE.
F. S. CLEAVER'S SHAVING CREAM, and SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER.
Sold at all Druggists. Wholesale, W. J. DAVIS, No. 103 Chambers-st.

[illegible] TOILET VINEGAR—An incomparable article for the toilet and nursery. It possesses a [illegible] in a [illegible] remedy for headache and other nervous affections, whilst in the sick room its refreshing and disinfecting qualities will be found invaluable. Sold at retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large bottles at one dollar, small do. at 50 cents, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 103 Chambers-st.

OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST,
No. 45 William-st.

THIS OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED after the 9 o'clock delivery of letters on Thanksgiving day.

JOHN T. BOYD, Postmaster.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young American lady desires a situation to superintend domestic affairs of a small family; is perfectly competent, and would have no objection to children, and would be willing to instruct them in the minor branches of the English education, or would like to go as a companion to a young married or a middle-aged lady; has been accustomed to good society, can produce unquestionable references both as to capacity and respectability; has no objections to leave the City and would be pleased to go South. For further particulars address Miss P., Times Office, stating rank and residence.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl as general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; or would take chambermaid's place and assist in washing. She is capable of filling either of the above places in a private family. Has just returned from Albany. Has excellent reference also in this City. Will take $6 a month as a permanent situation. Call at No. 325 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, or a note to the address.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. She is a first-rate sewer, and has worked at dressmaking. Would have no objection to go as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. ROBERTSON'S, No. 132 Court-st., South Brooklyn. The best of City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman as good cook and domestic baker; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; has no objection to going in the country a short distance with a private family. She understands the making of butter perfectly; has a good City reference. Please call at No. 62 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Is a very good cook, and a very fine laundress. Has excellent reference, and will be found to understand her business. No objection to go any distance in the country. Please call or apply at the Employer's Free Office, No. 72 3d-av., old No. 66.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl of good address as nurse and seamstress. Refers to the lady with whom she has lived the last two years. Wages not so important as a good home. Has no objections to go into the country. She can be seen for two days at No. 216 Hudson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable German Protestant woman, as professed cook in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; likewise jellies and confectionery. Testimonials of the highest will be given. Call at No. 235 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to nurse and plain sewer; is accustomed to the care of an infant. Has four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employers till engaged, at No. 59 2d-av., between 4th and 5th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant Irishman, 22 years of age, in a dry family grocery store; is a smart, active man, well educated. He would pay strict attention to his employer's interest. Address INDUSTRY, Boyd's City Express Post, No. 45 William-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant, as seamstress and nurse. Excellent reference. Also, an excellent cook. Call for two days at No. 319 East 19th-st., top floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue C.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 599 Houston-st., near Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and to do plain sewing, in a private family, by a willing, active girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 3 West Washington-place, the residence of her late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 245 2d-av., near 21st-st.

SEVERAL PROTESTANT and other female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 11 Greenwich-st. and Nos. 12 and 14 Astor-place, 8th-st. Also, farm hands, &c., for the country.

SERVANTS.—Welsh, German, English, Protestant, Irish servants of every description and capacity, well recommended, are waiting to be employed, at FERRE'S DOMESTIC AGENCY, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—Wanted by a respectable woman a situation as first-rate cook. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., third floor, back room.

FIVE INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS—Lately landed, want situations in the City or country to do housework, chamberwork, &c.; they will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., cor. 36th-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers of character and ability, also servants in every capacity carefully admonished and instructed, supplied from the above Institution.

TEACHER.—A German lady, teacher of Music on the Piano, Singing in German and French languages, would like to find a private family or a boarding-house where she could exchange lessons for board. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 722 Broadway.

CHORAL MUSIC.—A lady with a fine soprano voice, highly accomplished as a vocalist, wants a situation in a Church Choir. Instruction given on the Piano-forte and Singing. Also lessons in the German and French languages. Address MUSIC, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 722 Broadway.

CHOIR.—A young lady desires a situation as Alto Singer in an Episcopal Church in New-York. She would feel very much interested to the service. Please address Miss KUHNIG, Union-square Post Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—From 15 to 18 years of age to act in the capacity of an assistant book-keeper. He must write an excellent hand, and reside with his parents. None but those who can produce the best of references need apply. Address in hand-writing of the applicant, N. A., office of this paper.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—A first-rate accountant. Call at No. 114 Columbia-st. this day, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

EDITOR WANTED—To conduct a weekly newspaper and printing office already established and in first rate order. Location about 50 miles from this City. A good chance for a man of ability and industry. He must be a practical printer, and possessed of a capital of at least $500, to take an interest in the business. For particulars, inquire of the Editors of the Express.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION.—An orphan from ten to twelve years of age; possessed of a sound constitution, pure morals, good intellectual capacity, and a musical ear. Any person desirous of giving up entirely the charge of such a girl to a family of liberal Christians, in easy circumstances, where she will be carefully trained under the influences of a pleasant home and cherished as a daughter, may address E. S. T., Tribune office.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A suitable person is wanted to act as Matron, and take charge of the Female Department of the new House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Applications with references will be received by either of the undersigned, Managers.

ISRAEL RUSSELL, No. 87 Pearl-st.
LINUS W. STEVENS, No. 13 Bleecker-st.
GEO. F. HUSSEY, No. 128 Henry-st.

ACTUARIES WANTED—To obtain subscribers to a splendid ART UNION FOR THE HOLIDAYS, limited to 1,000 subscribers. Every one receives a prize at the time of subscribing, and a chance of getting a genuine old master painting at its conclusion. For circulars, &c., address A. B., postpaid, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A place wanted by a young man, with the best of references. Address C., Box No. 217, Post-Office.

TO PLANTERS.—A former pupil of Mr. de Fellenberg at Hofwyl, Switzerland, wishes to be placed as director of a plantation in a Southern or Western State. The best references will be given. Apply to D. E. & S., Daily Times Office.

THANKSGIVING.—JOHN YOUNG returns thanks for the great success of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st., and the Female Servants' Depository, No. 146½ Bowery, and he assures the patrons and public that none but good servants will be encouraged.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Suites of handsomely furnished rooms to let to families or single gentlemen, with private table. House replete with all required improvements, and conveniently located, No. 145 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING—And a parlor and bedroom just vacated, on the second floor front. Also, a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 East 22d st.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 169 16th-st., three doors west of 3d-av.

BOARDING—No. 14 Bond-st.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen, may find a comfortable home by applying as above. References exchanged.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A family occupying a modern built house, having more room than required would let to a small quiet family (with or without board) the 2nd story, consisting of front and back room, with bed-room, having all the conveniences, such as gas, Croton water, bath-room, and water closet, all on the same floor. Would let the kitchen if required. Location very pleasant, between the 8th and 9th avs., and near 30th-st. The very best of reference required. Address A. B. Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM EUROPE—With very good references, and in habit of giving instruction, wishes to find the boarding in a private family or boarding-house, in exchange of French, Italian or Mathematic lessons. Address No. 3,086 Post-Office.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—Rooms and board wanted for a small family, for the next Summer. Address Box No. 280, New-York Post-office.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD—At No. 175 Hudson-st., to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a few respectable young ladies.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD—At No. 27 Bond-st., large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 52 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by consulting their orders to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY, CHAS. W. DARLING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 11 O'CLOCK.
TENTH VOLUME COMMENCED.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER.
CONTENTS.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED.—Adventures of Porte Crayon and his Cousins. Illustrated by Twenty-two Engravings.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated by Eight Engravings.
THE ALLIGATOR. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA. Illustrated by Eight Engravings.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. Thackeray. With Seven Illustrations, by Doyle.
Chapter XXXIX.—Among the Painters.
Chapter XL.—Returns from Rome to Pall Mall.
Chapter XLI.—An Old Story.
A RUSSIAN REMINISCENCE.
LOSS AND GAIN: A TALE OF LYNN.
NICE BODY, SICK BRAIN.
WHAT DO YOUNG MEN MARRY?
ADAM BENNETT'S HEIRS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED—Illustrations.—The First Cigar; The Smoking—The First Cigar; The Effects—The Long Sermon—done up.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER—Illustrations—(Furnished by Brodie in advance of their appearance)—Evening and Promenade Costumes—Bonnet—Young Lady's Bonnet—Coiffure.

The present Number commences the Tenth Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the Publishers embrace the opportunity to renew their acknowledgments to the Press and the Public for their continued confidence and support. The circulation of the Magazine is now greater than at any previous time since its publication was commenced, and is still steadily and rapidly increasing. The same plan which has made it so popular hitherto will continue to be pursued. It will aim to present regularly, in more elegant dress and at a cheaper rate, a larger amount of better reading matter than has ever been given to the Public in any similar periodical, either foreign or domestic. Its contents will be made up with constant reference to the wants and tastes of the great body of the American people, rather than those of any particular class or profession. While it will be the endeavor of its conductors, in all its departments, to combine entertainment with instruction, special care will be taken to exclude everything that can give just cause of complaint to any interest or any section of the country, and especially everything that can offend the most fastidious, on the score of taste or morality. A large number of interesting and valuable articles have been prepared for the new year; the series of Pictorial Articles written by the most eminent authors and illustrated by the most gifted and popular artists in the United States, expressly for the Magazine, will be continued; the choicest productions of American and European literary talent will be selected for its pages; the variety, interest, and attractiveness of its Editorial Departments will be increased; and nothing will be left undone to merit that large share of public favor with which thus far their enterprise has been received.

Subscribers are respectfully solicited to renew their Subscriptions.

Terms.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
FOURTH VOLUME COMMENCED.
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY—December.

A vehicle of live thoughts, on live subjects, for thinking men and women.—National Era.

CONTENTS.

Portraits of Contributors, Author of "A Moosehead Journal."
1. The Windharp.
2. Auf Wiedersehen.
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6. Israel Potter; Or Fifty Years of Exile. They call at the Earl of Selkirk's, and afterward fight the ship-of-war Drake. They fight the Serapis.
7. Rambles over the realms of Verbs and Substantives. Ramble Second.
8. In The Lane.
9. American Wines. (Conclusion.)
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12. To my Herbarium.
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Literature.—American—Presidents Mahan, Wayland and Hitchcock's Metaphysics; Spooner's Organic Christianity—Phillips; Sampson & Co's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher; Taylor's Poems—Bryant's Poems—Memories of Napoleon, his Court and Family—Stevens' Parables of the New Testament—Elements of Character—Comte's Philosophy—Miss Cooper's Rhyme and Reason of Country Life—The Knickerbocker Gallery—Gems by the wayside—Lily Gordon; or the Young Housekeeper—The Last Hour—The Westminster Review—Ladies of Sunny Memories—Lyrics and Dramatic Poems.

2. English—The English Scholar in Russia—The English Publishing Trade—Autobiography of Wm. Jay.

The New Volume of the Magazine commences with the January number under the best possible auspices. Its position is now secured. Two years have demonstrated the extent of its circle of friends, and that circle is constantly widening. The Magazine has not only the sympathy, but the actual literary support of the most eminent authors in the country.

While care is taken that nothing in the remotest degree offensive to propriety or good taste defaces these pages, and the ablest talent is secured to make a Magazine which, for variety of interest, and excellence of tone, shall be surpassed by no similar publication in the world. The Publishers assure the Public that their motto is still onward, and that every year's experience will enable them more fully to deserve the favor which they so gratefully acknowledge.

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscribers will please observe, that under a necessary rule, the Magazine can be sent only so far as the subscription is paid for. The New Volume commences with the January number. It is intended that the fifth volume shall be the best yet issued. A fine portrait will be given in every second number or oftener.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 10 Park-place.

NEVER BETTER.
THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

December Number will be ready at 10 o'clock, unusually rich in the departments of Sculpture and Painting.

MOZART. Bronze Statue of Bas-Relief at Saltzburg. By Schwanthaler.
BENVENUTO CELLINI—In his studio, on his knees before Francis I.
FRESCO PAINTINGS IN FLORENCE. "The Last Supper," "Our Saviour," "Judas," "St. John," "St. Peter," "St. James," "St. Bartholomew," "St. Thomas."
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. Seven Illustrations.
CHURCH OF ST. PANTALEON AT TROYES.—The Town of Huy, in Belgium.
ENAMEL PAINTING.—Specimen of Enamel preserved in the Museum of Louvre.
NICHOLAS BERGHEM. Portrait, and engravings on wood, after his celebrated paintings: "Conversation on a Journey," "Rural Employment," "ancient Harbor of Genoa." Also, The Ravine, from a painting by Huysmans.
LEONARDO DA VINCI. A Portrait.
NATURAL HISTORY.
THE WILD BOAR.
THE MALAYAN SUN BEAR.
ORIGIN AND INAUGURATION OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR.
Continuation of Mrs. Barbury's FRENCH HAY, Or LOST AND FOUND. Illustrated.
JOURNEY IN IRELAND IN 1854. Illustrated.
THE WALLACHIAN ROBBERS. Chapter 4-5.

Terms $3, or 25 cents a number. January, 1855, begins a new volume. Now is the time to subscribe. Four volumes, cloth bound, nearly ready, $8.

Trade supplied by Messrs. Dexter & Brother.

J. A. DIX, Publisher, No. 10 Park-place, N. Y.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

By the author of "Mary Barton," continued in December number of

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
NOW READY.

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Legal and Equitable Jokes.	To Working Men.
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Pilchards.	Crabs.
Remedy (Poetry).	NORTH AND SOUTH.
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THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY.

Crookpath....Mr. Burton | Mrs. Crookpath....Miss Raymond

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AMUSEMENTS.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes is now closed.

During the removal of the goods, and the necessary repairs within the Palace, visitors will be admitted at 12½ cents each.

The Paintings and Statuary will not be disturbed for the present. JOHN H. WHITE, President.

CLINTON HALL.—A Course of Three Lectures on the Character and Policy of the second Casca, and their Correlations with the Despotism of Louis Napoleon, will be delivered by T. PIERCE [illegible], Counselor-at-law, at the Temple, Lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAYS, Nov. 29, Dec. 6 and 13, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Of members, to the Course 50 cents.

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RICH SATIN CLOAKS.

A few only remaining, at $10 and $12—worth $20.

BROCHE SHAWLS, $5 TO $20.
FRENCH MERINOS, 5s. AND 6s.
PARAMATTAS, 3s. 6d. TO 4s. 6d.
GALA PLAIDS.

Double width, at 2s. 6d., first-rate qualities.

A great variety of

DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
LYONS & JONES, No. 377 Hudson-st.,
(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)

N. B.—Good Kid Gloves 2s. 6d. a pair.

CHEAP CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer on MONDAY, 27th instant, a fresh lot of

CHEAP GARMENTS.

These goods will be exhibited, as heretofore, in the rear of their cloak room, apart from their regular goods.

Broche Long and Square Shawls at reduced prices.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

in scarlet, black, blue and green—a small invoice just received. No. 62 Canal-st.

PARIS FEATHERS AND FEATHER TRIMMING.

BEAVER, FELT AND PLUSH BONNETS.

Just received,
100 dozens Black Ostrich Tips;
25 dozens Mixed Colored Ostrich Tips;
20 dozens White, Black and Colored Feather Trimmings;
50 dozens Beaver Bonnets;
150 dozens Plush Bonnets,

which, together with a large stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, &c., will be sold low for cash.

HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., cor. William, N. Y.

DRESS GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are closing their large stock at much under the usual prices. 1,000 yards of Silk at 6s.; 2,000 yards at 8s. A full assortment of Plaid and Striped Silks, 20,000 yards of all the best makes in Merinoes and Cashmeres in desirable colors. Wool Plaids. Ribbons remarkably cheap. 1,000 Embroidered Collars from 5s. to 8s. and other goods equally reduced.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 48 Canal-st., 2 doors from Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

Of the latest Paris style, in Cartons,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,
Will be exhibited on Monday, Nov. 27.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

NEW PARIS CLOAKS,

received by the Hermann, Will be opened at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

LADIES' CLOTHS—BLACK SILK VELVETS AND BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS—Fancy silks, plaid cashmeres, mousseline de laines, black, white, and colored French merinoes, fancy chintz, plaid, rich plush velvets, linens and linen goods, flannels and blankets. We offer to dealers a full assortment of the above goods at greatly reduced prices.

TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 324 and 326 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES.—Just received, an assortment of Black Thread Laces and Flouncings, Black Thread Veils, also some new styles of Collars and Cuffs, all of which are offered at a small advance.

N. B.—A lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs from auction at half their value.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 271 Broadway.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER.—A fresh lot of Heavy Beaver Cloths, Broadcloths, Black Silks, Velvets, Linens, Plaids, Prints, Shirtings, Ginghams, Alpacas, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 26 Catharine-st.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING—At wholesale and retail, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 31 Fulton-st., from 10 to 30 per cent. less than general prices. Also, India-rubber clothing and furnishing goods.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

Every kind of Humor,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

[illegible] gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS.—Unequaled in strength and quality of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from English flowers; RIMMEL'S TOILET [illegible] POWDER, most delicately scented. The above articles are all the rage among the fashionable Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly esteemed [illegible] wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 103 Chambers-st.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 31, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—[illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

Before Judges Nelson and Ingersoll.

PATENT LAW—MACHINES FOR PAPERING PINS—PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.

The decision, an abstract of which is given below, was rendered in a case tried in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, in September last, before Judges Nelson and Ingersoll. The opinion was drawn up by Judge Ingersoll, and fully concurred in by Judge Nelson. [illegible] ... which they are papered may be interesting to those who are not already acquainted with it.

The American Pin Company vs. the Oakville Company et al.—This suit was filed by the complainants to enjoin the defendants from using a machine for papering pins.

The plaintiffs claim, as assignees of a patent for papering pins, issued to Samuel Slocum, Sept. 30, 1841, and of a patent for an improvement upon Slocum's machine, issued to John J. Howe, Feb. 24, 1843.

Slocum's machine is a machine for sticking pins on paper in a row. It consists of a horizontal plate, in which are as many grooves, each just long and deep enough to receive one pin, as the number of pins in a row; a sliding hopper, which holds a number of pins [illegible] and [illegible] to slide over the grooves, depositing one pin in each by gravitation—and a sliding plate or follower, upon the front of which are wires corresponding to the grooves, and which enter the grooves and drive the pins through the paper, which has been previously and separately crimped, and is held between clamps.

Howe's improvement consists in making transverse notches in the jaws of the old crimping apparatus, so that the pins could be driven by the wires through the paper while it was in the process of being crimped, instead of after it had passed out of the crimping jaws.

The defendants do not contest the validity of either of these patents. They admit that they are using a machine for papering pins, but they deny that by this use they are infringing upon any of the rights granted by these patents. They claim to use the machine which they do use, as assignees of a patent for "a new and useful machine for sticking pins," granted to Chauncey O. Crosby, April 1, 1851.

Crosby's machine sticks the pins into a fillet of paper transversely, the paper being crimped lengthwise, and when stuck, coiled into a roll, so that the heads of the pins are presented on the disk of the roll. It consists of an inclined channel-way formed by two bars, down which the pins slide one after the other, hanging by their heads between the two bars. At the bottom of the channel-way is placed one end of a revolving screw, which at each revolution takes in its thread one pin from the channel-way, and by the mechanical force of the revolution carries it to the other end of the screw, and having changed it from a vertical to a horizontal position, then drops it into a groove. As fast as each pin drops, a punch on the face of its [illegible] drives it through the crimped fillet of paper, which has passed out from between the crimping rollers, and [illegible] by the coiling roller, which coils the paper into a roll as fast as it is stuck. The machine is automatic, while the others are not.

The machine which the defendants are constructing [illegible], according to the specification of Crosby's Patent. The specifications and claim of Crosby are not for an improvement upon either of the others, but for an independent machine governed by different principles. The patent is *prima facie* evidence that Crosby has an exclusive right to that which the patent purports to grant; that he is the first inventor of an independent machine, governed by different principles, and using means substantially different from the means used by either Slocum or Harris to produce the [illegible] (15 Howard R. [illegible]) And the complainants [illegible] in their application, must countervail this *prima facie* evidence by sufficient countervailing testimony.

Slocum's object was to paper the pins at specified distances apart, for which purpose he used the grooved plate. *It was a mechanical law of his machine that the distances at which the pins were stuck should be regulated by the distances between the grooves. There is no such law in the defendant's machine,* for there is but one groove in it, through which the pins are pushed one at a time into the paper.

Before Slocum's invention, grooves had been used in which to place the pins to push them into the paper. He used the grooves also to separate the pins, which separation had previously been made by hand. *He* claimed the plate with grooves for separating the pins; also, the sliding hopper, and also the sliding plate or follower with the wires attached, in combination with the grooved plate, and these also, in combination with the sliding hopper, and this is all he did claim.

The separation of the pins he effected by means of the hopper and the grooved plate. To effect it, the hopper must slide over the plate or the plate slide under the hopper. One of these operations is essential to the machine.

Neither of these operations can be found either in form or substance in the Crosby machine. There is no hopper in it, unless the inclined channel-way be considered as a hopper. But that is stationary, and does not slide over anything. The screw which takes the pins at *the bottom of the channel-way, has no motion but a revolving motion.* It remains in the same space, and neither slides backwards nor forwards. There is nothing there *which has any resemblance to the sliding-hopper.*

In Slocum's machine the grooves which take the pins *from the hopper must be of the exact size of the* barrel of the pin. The thread of the screw in the Crosby machine, which is claimed to be a mechanical equivalent for the grooves in Slocum's machine, may be of any size, if not large enough to let the head of the pin fall *through.*

The means used, in the two machines, therefore, to separate the pins, are substantially different.

Slocum does not claim as his the mode of pushing pins into paper through a groove by means of a punch. Nor could he, from the state of the arts at the time, have made any such claim with success. The defendants, therefore, have the right to use this mode, notwithstanding his patent. Nor are there any apertures in Crosby's crimping rollers, which resemble those in Howe's improvement. Nor are the pins stuck while the paper is within the crimping jaws, as in Howe's machine, but after it has passed out of them. The principles of the two machines are therefore different, and one is not an infringement upon the other.

Decreed, therefore, that the complainants' bill be dismissed with costs.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Gov. Baldwin.

For defendants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. R. E. Ingersoll.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

The following decisions were rendered orally at the opening of the Court this morning:

BILL OF LADING—DELIVERY OF CARGO.

Charles Stewart vs. The bark Roderick Dhu.—By the Court.—This suit is brought to recover the value of a hogshead of sugar alleged to have been shipped on board of the bark but not delivered to the plaintiff. This was one of a parcel of thirty-eight hogsheads. It is admitted that thirty-seven of them were safely delivered, as also another parcel of seventeen, and the question is only as to the one remaining. This depends upon the question, where was the place of delivery? It is very evident that the wharf was the place. The parcel of seventeen was delivered there, and sold by the consignee to be taken from thence, and the consignee sent his own cartmen to the wharf to get the thirty-eight, and if they were safely delivered there, even if a loss occurred between the time when they were landed and the time when they were taken away, yet the carrier is discharged.

The libellant's clerk says that only thirty-seven were received by the consignee, and that he was on the wharf and counted only thirty-seven. But two witnesses are brought who say that six days after the arrival of the bark, and after all the other sugar had been taken away, and only a short time before the libellant's cartmen came for them, they counted the thirty-eight hogsheads on the wharf.

I think that as the wharf was the place of delivery—as the consignee sent there to receive the sugar, the evidence is sufficient to show that they were all landed—that the libellant had notice that they were there, and that they were all there when the cartmen went down.

If all the cartmen had been introduced and had said that they had only carted away thirty-seven, it might go to show that these two witnesses were mistaken; but only one is brought up, and he says that only thirty-seven were received [illegible] at the storehouse; and that is not inconsistent with their testimony.

As the evidence before me is very satisfactory that all the hogsheads were on the wharf just before the cartmen were sent to take them away, it is sufficient to satisfy me that the contract in the bill of lading was performed on the part of the bark.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellant, Mr. Wright and Mr. Lane; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burrill and Benedict.

LIEN OF MATERIAL MEN—MORTGAGES—PRIORITY.

James B. Nelson et al. vs. The Steamer Joseph [illegible]—By the Court.—I should have disposed of this case before, had it not been that the main point in it was before Judge Betts on appeal, and his decision on it was expected. Nor should I decide it now, if it were necessary for me to conflict with either of the Judges, who have previously given decisions to the point. But as from the views which I have taken, it is not necessary for me to conflict with either of them, I have concluded to give my decision.

The lien is for materials furnished, and repairs put on the steamer by the libellants. Previous to her arrival in this port she was owned in Baltimore, and is admitted to have been then a foreign vessel, and as such liable to be [illegible] for the repairs.

After she came to New-York, the libellants proceeded to put these repairs on her, and while they were in process, she was sold by the owners to her captain. It is claimed that she belonged to New-York, and, therefore, that the steamer had become a domestic vessel. The captain at that time mortgaged her to the original owners to secure the purchase money, and also to the claimant, Trowbridge, to secure advances made by him.

There are two questions in the case; whether the libellants have a lien on the ship; and if they have, whether their lien is to have precedence over that of the mortgagees. As to the first point I have no doubt. The repairs commenced when the steamer was a foreign vessel, and were continued after she was sold to the captain; and it is immaterial whether the captain was a citizen of this State or not, for the ship had not departed from the State within the meaning of the State Statute, so that the lien would still subsist in either case.

As to the question of priority there have been different decisions, one District Judge holding that the mortgagees are entitled to a priority, and another that their claim must be postponed to that of material men.

Judge Betts, in giving his opinion on the subject, in the case of the *Angelique*, in favor of the priority of the mortgagees, does not lay it down as a universal rule; and the views that I have in this case do not conflict with his. He says that it is a general rule, but not an invariable one. Circumstances may exist where this general rule should not be applied, and I think that they do exist in this case. Mr. Trowbridge comes in as a mortgagee and claims a priority. Are there no circumstances which should deprive him of this priority, and show that he is entitled to no higher privilege than [illegible] What was his conduct during this transaction? He was on board the vessel while the repairs were going on, was not introduced as a mortgagee, but was held out as a part owner. He cannot be allowed to say that he was not such, and if he was such, then as respects him the libellants' lien is to be preferred. He held himself out as a part owner and he cannot now set up a lien as mortgagee. Then as respects the original owners, who also claim as mortgagees. While these repairs were going on, these owners sold the vessel to the Captain, and took back these mortgages. They still hold themselves out as owners to him, and why not to the libellants? If they were not to be considered such, it was their duty to have notified the libellants that they were not such, and their not doing so is a circumstance which should take them also out from that general rule.

It is said that notice was given to the libellants by means of the recording of the mortgages at the Custom-House. But that is notice only against any one who afterwards acquires title by reason of a written conveyance, but is no notice to any one who does not acquire title in that way.

My judgment, therefore, is that under the circumstances of this case, there should be a decree in favor of the libellants, with a reference to compute the amount due.

For libellants, Mr. McMahon; For claimants, Mr. Betts, Mr. Burrill, and Messrs. Stanton & Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 28.

NOTICE.

Wednesday will be the last day for filing notes of issue for the December Term.

Notes of issue must designate whether the issue be by demurrer, as demurrers have preference on the calendar.

IN CHAMBERS—Nov. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

Ellis vs. Barney.—Motion denied without costs.

Peck vs. Rankin.—Motion denied without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Waring vs. Smith.—Order settled.

Before Hon. P. J. Mitchell.

Copcutt vs. Fowler.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 28.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clarke, J. J.

James Gallagher vs. Gallagher.—This is an action for a divorce on the ground of adultery, and was brought to an issue on the 11th day of November, 1853. By the consent of both parties the cause was tried before a referee, Mr. H. W. Robinson, who after hearing the case and taking the testimony, reported in August last that the defendant had been guilty of one of the acts of adultery complained of.

On the report a motion for judgment was made by the plaintiff before Judge Roosevelt.

Upon reading the evidence his Honor decided to deny the motion, and an order was accordingly made denying the motion, unless the plaintiff should, within ten days, frame issues to be tried before a Jury.

From this order the plaintiff appealed, and it now comes up for the decision of the General Term.

For the plaintiff, Mr. H. A. Townsend; for defendant, Mr. Hardenbrook.

IMPORTANT OPINIONS IN RELATION TO ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

Jacobs vs. Allen.—This case was tried at the last General Term, before Mitchell, P. J., and Clarke and Roosevelt, J. J. The facts upon which the decision turns sufficiently appear in Judge Clarke's able dissenting opinion. The opinion of the Court was delivered by

MITCHELL, P. J.—*It is true the assignment in this case* declares that the trustees shall not be answerable for the acts, neglects or defaults of any attorney or agent that they may appoint, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage which may happen without their willful default; but *this is followed by an express covenant on their part to* accept the trust and to act faithfully and justly in the execution of the same. *The two parts of the trust deed* are to be taken together, and if the trustees were sued for any fraud committed under the deed, or for anything indicating a breach of faith towards creditors, the deed itself on its face would show their liability, if such wrong, in fact, were proved. The deed, then, cannot be fraudulent on its face, and there was no pretence that it was fraudulent in fact. It was argued that under the first clause the trustees might carelessly appoint incompetent agents. If their carelessness were so gross as to amount to fraud, they would be liable as for their willful default, and under their covenant to execute the trusts faithfully and justly. If their carelessness did not amount to fraud, or to a willful default, or to an unfaithful or unjust execution of their trusts, then only they would be protected by the deed, and that would be because the deed on its face does not admit of any fraud; it cannot then be fraudulent on the face of its provisions. These, too, are the common provisions in trust deeds, and should not be condemned by a decision, among all such instruments, when they have received the sanction *of the profession, and been generally acted on.* It is no proof that an assignment is fraudulent because it may be perverted, by a careless and indifferent and fraudulent trustee; fraud ought not to be presumed from the provisions of an instrument which admits of a contrary interpretation; any more than it should be presumed from the acts in *pais* of a party, which admit of an interpretation in favor of honesty; and especially it ought not to be inferred conclusively from an instrument which requires a faithful and just execution of its trusts on the part of the trustees.

The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

Mr. Hill, *in his Treatise on Trustees, after showing* that a trustee may be liable where he neglects to prevent a wrong which he knows his cotrustee is about to accomplish, or to prevent a repetition of it after he knows it to be done, explains a clause analogous to the one in this case and says: "The ordinary clause for the indemnity of trustees, which limits their liability to *their own acts*, does not apply to breaches of trust of the nature discussed in this section. Indeed such a clause appears to be of little or no practical use; for if the conduct of the trustee be such as *not to amount to a breach of trust*, he will not be liable for the acts of his colleagues, though there be no such clause in the trust instrument; and *if there be a breach of trust* on his part, the clause in question will not apply. Hill on Trustees, p. 314, and sec. 1 Jacobs 198, Mackian vs. Fuller.

Can anything more be needed in this case? If there was any breach of trust here, no clause in this deed would protect the trustee, and if there were no breach of trust he would not be liable even if that clause were omitted.

The dissenting opinion of Judge CLARKE was as follows:

CLARKE, J.—This is an action to set aside an assignment as fraudulent and void against creditors. The plaintiff maintains that it is void on its face, in consequence of the following clause: "The parties of the second part shall be charged and chargeable only with and for so much money and property as they shall respectively receive, and *shall not be answerable or accountable for the acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults of any attorney or attorneys, agent or agents, that they may employ, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage which may happen, without their willful default.*"

Here, then, by the operation of the instrument itself, they are exempted from all responsibility in the employment of agents. However careless, however indifferent they may be in the selection of suitable and trustworthy persons to serve them in performing their trust, they are relieved from all care as to the consequences. They may employ a man utterly incompetent, without inquiry about his qualifications or his character, and if he waste or plunder the property, they are not legally involved, if this instrument shall be sustained; and beyond the mere moral obligation there is no inducement whatever for the faithful performance of their duties; except so far as their own debt is concerned, which, as usual in cases of this nature, is preferred.

They are also exempted from all responsibility on account of any misfortune, loss or damage, except what may arise from their *willful default*. A trustee being under an obligation by his acceptance of the trust to husband the property confided to him with the care and diligence of a provident owner, is liable for every loss sustained by reason of his negligence, want of caution, or mistake, as well as for positive misconduct or willful default. The law would not excuse him, even if he managed the affairs of his trust in the same manner in which he managed his own, unless that management were diligent and prudent. Ordinary diligence and ordinary prudence are required. But the provision in question exonerates the trustees from anything approaching to this, and makes them only liable for any loss arising from their *willful default*; thus nullifying the requisitions of the law. If a debtor and one or two of his creditors to whom he gives a preference can come together, and, in this way, dispense with all responsibility in regard to defalcations or waste, and any losses which might have been prevented by ordinary care and diligence, creditors not preferred can always, with very little contrivance, be hindered, delayed or defrauded.

The clause at the end of the instrument, binding the assignees "to act faithfully and justly in the execution of the trust," does not counteract the effect of the preceding clause, which releases them from all accountability for the want of ordinary care and diligence. The whole language of the assignment should be taken together; and they may well say, if brought to an account, for the consequences of mistakes or omissions, which ordinary prudence and foresight could have averted, that they did not, nevertheless, act unfaithfully or unjustly, because, by the express terms of their trust they were only chargeable for any misfortune, loss or damage, which may happen by their *willful default*. Under that part of the clause exempting the assignees from all care in the appointment of agents it could also be easily contrived, that the assignor himself should have the actual management of the trust; for the trustees could, without much difficulty, and without making themselves amenable for *willful* default, select some confederate of the assignor, who would connive at his interference; and then these subordinate agents could make any disposition of the property, although entirely at variance with the professed object of the assignment; the trustees, in the meantime, escaping all liability, unless a positive and *willful* violation of duty could be proved against them.

At the present time, certainly, the law will not relax the rules relating to assignments. Every provision in these instruments, which may enable the debtor, *or his assignees, by the operation and effect of the instrument itself*, to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, should, in my opinion, render the instrument void on its face. And this is the only safe principle by which to test their soundness; leaving no room for collusion, allowing no intermeddling on the part of the debtor, and keeping the assignee to a strict accountability like any other trustee. While the Courts must sustain the right to provide for preferences, and the right to have the excess divided among the creditors, provided nothing is reserved to the debtor, until all the creditors are paid, the policy of the times, as well as the interests of commerce, and, I may add, the higher interests of morality, demand a severe scrutiny into all these methods, by which the assets of a debtor are taken from the ordinary legal course of applying them to the satisfaction of his debts.

It is admitted by the counsel for the plaintiffs, that the judgments stated in the answer were duly recovered by Allen & Paxon, the assignees, and that the amounts for which they were rendered were due. It becomes a question, then, whether they have a right to set off their claim on Beck, and to apply the proceeds of the assigned property to the payment of their judgments against him.

It has been usual, where assignments have been set aside as fraudulent by reason of some objectionable provision on their face, as in this case, to allow the trustees all payments made by them to the other creditors, previous to the commencement of the action, and also all necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in collecting and converting into money the property and effects assigned. It is admitted that the assignees received, under the assignment, between the recovery of the plaintiff's judgment and the commencement of this action, seventeen hundred and eighty-six dollars, and previous to the plaintiff's judgment, two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and, since the commencement of this action, five hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-two cents. It does not appear that they have applied this amount to the payment of the claims of any other creditors.

In analogy to the general practice in such cases, I think that it would be proper to allow the assignees to apply the proceeds received, and probably appropriated by them, previous to the commencement of this action, to the payment of their own judgments, and to the expenses of the trust, and that the proceeds received after the commencement of this action, should be applied to the payment of the judgment of the plaintiff, who has obtained an equitable priority over other creditors by these proceedings. An order should be entered declaring the assignment void, reversing the order dismissing the complaint as to Allen & Paxon, and providing for the application of the proceeds as above indicated.

SPECIAL TERM, Nov. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

Ochs vs. Cook.—New trial granted on payment of costs on the ground that the verdict was not according to the evidence.

McMahon vs. O'Connor.—Motion for a new trial and dismissal of complaint. Complaint dismissed upon the ground that the action was not maintainable upon its face.

Bedford vs. McGowan.—Motion for a new trial, denied with costs.

Corset vs. Parmelee.—Demurrer to complaint overruled.

McGarr vs. Garrison.—Judgment for plaintiff, on frivolous demurrer to complaint. Five days allowed to defendant to put in a proper answer, to be submitted to the Judge, and showing a defence upon the merits.

Turner vs. Winckel.—Motion to continue injunction denied. Costs to abide the event.

Pierce vs. Fitzgerald.—The like injunction continued for twenty days, to enable plaintiff to appeal.

Whitney vs. Beach.—Motion to strike out portions of answer. Denied, with the exception of part of the answer denying claim for damages. Costs to neither party.

Smith vs. Creaton.—Motion to compel plaintiff to file a new undertaking for share of property. Denied.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

ACTION ON A DRAFT—ALLEGED FRAUD.

Main vs. Bell.—This is an action on a draft made for $3,500 at twenty-one days from date, drawn by one Lee upon one Buck, to the order of the defendant. The bill was duly endorsed and accepted, but on maturing was not paid, and accordingly protested.

The defendant sets up in his answer, that there was a contract between the parties, whereby the plaintiff agreed to exhibit to the defendant a certain process for manufacturing oil—$7,000 were to be paid to Main on that exhibition, and $3,500 more after the issuing a patent for the invention.

The defendant further alleges that the plaintiff required some security for the payment of the $7,000, and that this was what the draft was given for. The process for the manufacturing the oil and grease has never been shown, and consequently that there was no consideration for the draft. The plaintiff in this case was brought up last Spring on a charge of fraud in procuring the draft, but was discharged, on the ground that by the complainant's own showing he was not criminally liable.

For plaintiff, *Field & Slayter.* For defendant, Nelson & Cochrane.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.* TUESDAY, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 120 bbls. sold at $6 56 for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,400 ℔s. prime American Yellow were procured at 28½c. ℔ ℔.

BRICKS—North River Hard are dull, and worth in general, but from $3 50@$3 75 ℔ thousand.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale of Rio, which is announced for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the market is quiet but steady. The day's sales include 30 pkgs. Java at 13¼c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.; and 50 Maracaibo at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is less sought after at yesterday's reduced prices. The day's sales not exceeding 800 bales.

COAL—There were 50 chaldrons Liverpool Orrel sold at $9.

FEATHERS—Some 2,400 ℔s. prime Live Geese changed hands on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, with fair receipts and a less active inquiry, especially for home use, have decreased in value, a shade—closing dull and heavy. The day's operations consist of 7,800 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 50

Canadian is in fair demand, but is not quite so dear. There have been 2,100 bbls. Superfine taken, at $8@$8 75@$8 87½, in bond, and $9 62½@$9 75, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is less active and rather lower. The day's sales comprise 2,250 bbls., at $8 50@$9 12½ for poor mixed to good straight; $9 25@$9 50 for favorite; and $9 62½@$10 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is retailing at $4 25@$4 50, ℔ 100 ℔s. Rye Flour sells, in lots, at $7 for fine, and $7 62½ for superfine, ℔ bbl. There exists a limited inquiry for Corn Meal, at $4 56¼@$4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 81¼@$4 87½ for superfine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales of 500 boxes Bunch Raisins transpired, at $3 75, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat displays less animation, but is otherwise essentially unaltered. The supply is not so extensive. The day's sales reach only 2,600 bushels prime Canadian White, free, at $2 17½; and 1,600 handsome Southern Red, at $2 02 ℔ bushel. Rye is rare and wanted at buoyant rates. 500 bushels Northern brought $1 40. Barley is dull and somewhat nominal. There were 1,000 bushels Barley Malt taken, at $1 50 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats appear quiet, but steady at yesterday's quotations. Corn is less sought after and is a shade cheaper. The day's sales add up 93,000 bushels, at 93c.@94c. for Western mixed; 95c.@96c. for old and new Southern Yellow; and 98 for round Yellow, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River changed hands during the day at former prices.

HOPS—The sales since our last include 37 bales new at 32c.@35c. mostly within the range ℔ ℔.

IRON—There is very little doing in this line, 50 tons Scotch Pig were procured at $34, 6 months, ℔ ton. Bar is neglected.

LATHS—Eastern continue scarce and firm, though the demand is not very active.

LIME—Rockland is saleable and steady at 90c. for Common and $1 12½ for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The day's business embraces 300 bbls. Manzanilla Syrup on private terms; 50 New-Orleans at 28c., and 50 hhds. clayed Cuba at 22½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We can notice no important change in Crude Turpentine, which is in fair demand and firm at from $4 50@$4 75, ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is not abundant, nor in brisk request. 500 barrels, in shipping order, were bought at 50c. cash. It is selling in small lots at 51c.@53c., cash, per gallon. Tar is plenty and heavy at drooping rates. Rosin is very quiet at $2 for common, ℔ bbl. of 310 ℔s. delivered, and $2 50@$4 50 for No. 1 and fine, ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Crude Whale is improving. The advices from the Arctic Ocean are unfavorable for a good supply, and this fact induces more confidence in prices. Some lots realized to-day 61c.@62c. cash, ℔ gallon, which are now the general asking rates. We hear of no important movements in Crude Sperm, this being still very rare, and held above the views of buyers. Manufactured kinds are moderately dealt in at old rates. Olive is not very brisk—100 baskets found purchasers at $3 50 each. Linseed is selling in small parcels at 81c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is in pretty fair request at 85c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is increasing in demand and value. The day's sales embrace 750 bbls. at $10 for Prime Mess, $13 for Mess, and $11 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are freely purchased by packers at 6c.@6¼c. ℔ ℔. *Lard is in good request at full rates.* The Apple sales amount to 120 bbls., good to prime at 10¼c.@10½c.; and 600 kegs prime at 11c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in fair demand at unaltered rates. The day's sales consist of 350 bbls. at $5 25@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$10 25 for Country Mess; $14 87½@$15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. The better kinds prime Mess Beef are more freely dealt in at $25@$27 50, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are selling in lots at $14@$16, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese exhibit no alteration.

RICE—Some 30 casks were disposed of at $4 50@$5 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—This day's sales include 800 sacks ordinary brands Liverpool fine at $1 55; and 2,000 sacks Ashton's do. do. at $1 75.

SEEDS—Clover is very quiet and languid at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—Are quite dull, and are, if anything, on the decline. The day's movements embrace 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@5½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Prime is saleable and firm at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Displays no new feature. Spanish is arriving freely. The past three day's transactions comprise 60 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@9½c.; 120 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@11c.; 60 Florida at 12c.@33c.; and 430 bales Cuba at 13c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Only 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers to-day at 43c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 40,000 bushels Corn at 6d., in bulk and bags; 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ ℔.; 30 tons dead weight at 15s.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 200 bbls. Lard at 15s. ℔ ton; and 600 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 6d. For London, the shipments embraced 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 300 tons Oil Cake at 20s.; and 2,080 bbls. Turpentine at 3s. 6d. For Havre, there were taken 5,000 bushels Corn, in shippers' bags, at 16c.; 2,000 Oars at 15c. each; and 150 bbls. Provisions at $7c. For Antwerp, there were engaged 1,000 bbls. Pork at 5s. For other ports, we heard of nothing new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers) ... 139 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer) ... 29 Broadway.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SPARLHEIM & CO. (Importers) ... 49 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers) 49 John-st.

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J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manuf. 99 Warren-st.

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HANFORD & BRO. ... 30 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER ... 45 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH ... 343 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

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J. L. WAUGH ... No. 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouses.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr. ... 50 Wall-st.

Architects.

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From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

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The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 233 Broadway, up stairs.

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D. M. FARNUM ... 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

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A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

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The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

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Insulated Lightning Rods.

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Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods) ... 30 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers) ... 37 Maiden-lane.

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BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.) ... 33 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

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Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE ... 106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO. (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

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Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

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DELIGHTFUL EVENING STUDY—WOOD's system of Drawing from Nature. Class [illegible] classes for gentlemen now forming at No. 363 Broadway. Apply in the daytime. Day pupils received.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The superior and modern three-story and attic house [illegible] feet wide by 70 feet deep, lot [illegible] on the north side of [illegible] street, one door north of [illegible]-place. Immediate possession given. Location very pleasant and convenient. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story frame house and lot, No. 11 Sorgen-st., Brooklyn. House filled in with brick, 22x40. Lot 22x100 feet. House is perfect order. Title un-exceptionable. Terms Cash. Apply to S. M. WHEELER, No. 8 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the township of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the Montgomery road, five miles from the Erie Railroad depot at Goshen. It consists of 180 acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, lying together, and bounded on one side by the Wallkill River. The dwelling house is new and commodious, and provided with the modern improvements. The place contains an abundance of fruit trees of every description, flowering plants, grape-vines, &c., and the out-buildings are spacious. Price $9,500. Apply to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 100 [illegible], or to L. MAVERICK, Daily Times Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises. Address letters to Goshen Post Office, Orange County. W. H. EBBS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 23 John-st., and O. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of about 30 acres suitably divided into plowing, meadow, pasture, and wood lots; well watered and well supplied with choice fruit; a good house, large barn and other out buildings. Near the centre of the farm is a rich bed of muck and clay marl, within one mile of the New-Haven Railroad, and two of a landing on the Sound. Terms easy. Inquire of Dr. CLEAVELAND, No. 91 Wooster-st., N. Y., or of the subscriber, on the premises, Darien, Conn. BENJ. S. REED.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

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TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-st. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner, parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors to parlors, [illegible] marble mantels, elaborately carved; inside blinds, bath rooms and water closets, ranges, hot and cold water, back stairs, 7 marble mantels and 18 cornices [illegible]. These houses are entirely new and in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts, iron railings, &c. &c. Rent, $700. Inquire of EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 37 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 23d-st., New-York. Both room and power. [illegible] in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 9 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Thirty-six houses, furnished and unfurnished. Rent from $240 to $1,800; also, parts of houses, lots and farms. For particulars call upon E. D. GOODWIN, Real Estate Agent and General Auctioneer, Clinton Hall, corner of 8th st. and Lafayette-place.

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HOUSE TO LET.—For a term of years, the six-story building on the north-east corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., between the hours of 8½ and 10½ A. M.

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THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—(With Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, Hoboken, commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City, are replete with every convenience, water, gas, bath, &c. The whole terrace of 17 elegant houses belongs to ROBERT L. STEVENS, which makes it his interest to use every precaution to preserve the quiet and gentility of the neighborhood for private residences. Inquire at the office, corner Hudson and 3d-st., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN, Agent.

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HOTELS.

DELANCY HOUSE, No. 729 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place, New-York.—This spacious and elegant mansion has been fitted up as a FAMILY HOTEL, conducted on the European plan, and challenges comparison with any establishment in the City. The location is unsurpassed, the rooms large and pleasant, fronting Broadway or Waverley-place, opposite New-York Hotel, neatly and tastily furnished, arranged more with a view to comfort than to the elegance that characterizes our fashionable hotels, at the same time it will please the most fastidious, and need but be seen to ensure an extensive patronage.

Parties can now make a selection of rooms, furnished to their taste, in suites or singly; very desirable for families or gentlemen who wish to study economy, as well as to enjoy the retirement of an elegant home.

The traveling community will find this establishment all that is desirable—quiet, genteel, and emphatically a FIRST CLASS HOUSE. A Restaurant attached, under the supervision of experienced Restaurateurs, with private Dining and Supper-rooms, where every attention will be rendered by the gentle of the house. The Proprietor invites his friends and the public to call, with full assurance that it will elicit the commendation of all who patronize this Model House. ROSWELL GREEN, Proprietor.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c. &c., a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN E. YALE.

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ATTENTION is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $30 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms. McDONALD BROS., No. 203 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7 octave, is offered for $260, including stool and cover; splendid tone; made to order ten weeks since, by celebrated makers; is perfect, and fully guaranteed; finished back; with all modern improvements, &c. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen for three days, at No. 149 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock until 8 P. M.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH—One large round corner 7-octave rosewood Piano, been used for a short time, for $225, finished back; one 6-octave rosewood Chickering, two 6-octave mahogany, $80 and $100, fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHERS, No. 203 Bowery.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with [illegible] action. Also Gilbert & Boardman's Melodeons. Sole Agency, No. 343 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given. Pupils Boehm and other flutes, at No. 105 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WEEST POINT SCHOOL.—[illegible] advantages to pupils desirous of pursuing any of the branches of an English, Classical or Mathematical education, and in the direction of the most distinguished and accomplished instructors. The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Fencing and Military Exercises, &c., taught. Particulars and the highest references given upon application to EDWARD V. WINSLOW, A. B.

INSTRUCTION—SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Prof. VINGUT, of the New-York University, will instruct in his native tongue, on the following terms: $10 per quarter, taking lessons three times a week, or $20 taking twice a week. The classes will be kept where he is desired to come to him. Apply at No. 116 Chambers st. or at the Collegiate House.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM [illegible] MOVED—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on [illegible] several vacancies in each of the two departments, the number being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—No. 12 and 14 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 9 P. M. Boxing Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 4th-st., on Washington-square. Entrance No. 153 Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residences or her own. Apply at No. 81 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and mother, is fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also the mode of treatment in a plain, simple [illegible] in the most chaste language, easily understood. And how every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. [illegible] [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 1 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Seventeenth edition, cloth, 250 pages. [illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about 18 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in that situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic, and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Coates st., first door above 2d. Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.

For particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—The new remedy for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs and all Rheumatic Affections. Olive Tar is used only as a liniment, or mixed in an agreeable aromatic odor, it is by inhaling the odor and to the healing properties of the new combination of the well known agents Olive Oil and Tar that the wonderful cures are effected. [illegible] Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by [illegible] Druggist, No. 369 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT, No. 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st. [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—[illegible] Nervous Affections, [illegible] should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. [illegible] DON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

SMETHIAN—[illegible] TON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by the principal druggists in the City and country. [illegible] SON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—13th edition, 322 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold by [illegible] author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. [illegible] Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 261 Broadway.

LEECHES.—30,000 Swedish and German Leeches, arrived in prime order, per steamer Hermann, for sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PROGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, ELECTROTYPISTS, DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—A large stock of Chemicals, just landing, bromine, hyposulphite soda, chloride gold, [illegible] cyanide silver, [illegible] &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 241 Maiden-lane.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located.

Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information, with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, or employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just and cost of [illegible].

Reference: Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas; Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Specimens of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Ninth Ward School Officers until Monday, Dec. 4, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the Building of a school house, [illegible] part of the new School Building on [illegible] [illegible]-av. Further information can be obtained of the Clerk of the Board of Education. [illegible] E. H. BROWN, [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand a [illegible] supply of Book and Colored Inks. [illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—The attention of [illegible] travelers, issued by E. H. [illegible] NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 42 Warren-st., corner Broadway, [illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE BRANDS—[illegible] chased by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Friday. [illegible]

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, and also special sales on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at the Merchants' Exchange when required. [illegible] Office, No. 4 Broad-st., near corner of Wall.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 29 and Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at [illegible] No. 145 Broadway, [illegible] Magnificent Sale of rare and valuable Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Etchings, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY [illegible] LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, &c. [illegible]

Thomas Maddox, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By TUNIS MORRELL [illegible]

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. [illegible]

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TUNNEY will sell at auction [illegible]

S. Stover, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—S. STOVER will sell THIS DAY [illegible]

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—BRIG IPPO GRIFFO AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

Under the provisions of the 31 section of the Act of Congress passed December 31, 1792, this vessel is entitled to be registered as an American vessel, if bought by a citizen of the United States.

S. Bretvoort Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY (Wednesday) [illegible]

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO.—Hold regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY [illegible] STOCKS AND BONDS AT PRIVATE SALE. [illegible]

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS THIS DAY [illegible]

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA [illegible]

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, Wednesday [illegible]

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE [illegible]

AT THE NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR [illegible]

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

Elias Coombs, Auctioneer.

ELIAS COOMBS—Will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, [illegible] No. 360 Broadway, [illegible]

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer. Office No. 361 Grand-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ORGANS AT AUCTION.—One parlor and one parlor or church organ will be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. No. 19 Nassau-st., without reserve, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 29th.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell at public vendue on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Pound [illegible]

J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y., Nov. 28, '54.

CALL FOR THE 10TH AND 11TH INSTALLMENTS.—A further installment of ten per cent. on the increased Capital Stock of this Company has been called for, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December [illegible]

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company [illegible]

J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854. [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS [illegible]

GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible]

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry [illegible]

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS [illegible]

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 57 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 23 Wall-st., make collections on all parts of the Union and British Provinces, [illegible]

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK—Connecticut, will be received by the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at par. DANIEL CURTIS, President.

STOCKS—Bought and sold strictly on commission, by [illegible] GREENLEAF, office No. 9 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—[illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—[illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1854.—[illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—[illegible] THE BANK OF THE UNION [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—The BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE [illegible] ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the billholders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—[illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1854.—The HUGUENOT BANK of New Paltz, [illegible] NASSAU BANK [illegible] METROPOLITAN BANK [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

PACIFIC BANK—New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. H. VAN NOTES' Stove Store.—[illegible]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harper's, Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to [illegible] Book-Bindery, [illegible]

BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c. [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—[illegible]

New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only Great Route, now open and CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. [illegible]

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS. [illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—[illegible]

[illegible] PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further notice, [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, [illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—[illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—[illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, [illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st. [illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES: No. 22 William-st. and No. 178 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary. Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. [illegible]

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

H. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c.—[illegible]

COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—[illegible]

New-York. J. C. HOBBS, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. [illegible]

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang. PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone. AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch.

[illegible]

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—[illegible]

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, in Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock, A.M. The AFRICA will sail on the 13th December.

E. CUNARD, No. 4, Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—[illegible] CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—[illegible]

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 31 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. [illegible]

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SCHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, [illegible]

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—[illegible] FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, [illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

[illegible] The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK (who was lost with the steamer Arctic). The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE W. DUBUISSON, JOHN H. HALL.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 115 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.

JOHN CAMPBELL, AUGUSTINE SMITH.

Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. DUBUISSON, AUGUSTINE SMITH, JOHN H. HALL.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY offers for sale Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, Va., to be shipped from their wharves in Baltimore, or from their depot in New-York. This Coal has been used in United States steamers, locomotives and iron foundries with entire satisfaction. For steam purposes it has no superior. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL ORREL AND CANNEL COAL, afloat and discharging, [illegible] carefully lowered into the hold, and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW, No. 43 Gold-st., 275 Pearl-st., [illegible]

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 4th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 45 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 29 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

[illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, [illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE [illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—[illegible]

A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., [illegible]

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JAS. A. FOTTER against THOMAS J. FALES and JOHN S. GRAY.—[illegible]

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. BOYD, N. DENTON WILKIN, and ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN against HARVEY P. SMITH, EPHRAIM HOWLAND, and WILLIAM BEECH.—[illegible]

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 186 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK A. COE against SAMUEL CALDWELL.—[illegible]

BELL & COE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 John-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY BURR against GEORGE WEBB.—[illegible]

EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—[illegible]

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKMAIER [illegible]

ELIZABETH A. BURKMAIER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, [illegible]

CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH DOYLE, [illegible]

PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A, [illegible]

EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, Commissioners.

New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIRST AVENUE, [illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible]-STREET, [illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 3, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible]-FIRST STREET, [illegible]

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, [illegible]

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] DAVID STANFORD, [illegible]

DAVID B. STANFORD, CAROLINE S. BROWN, ELIZA STANFORD, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS [illegible]

WILLIAM V. BRADY, WALTER W. QUINBY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible]

ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

New-York Daily Times.

THE SENTENCE OF DR. BEALE.

Extraordinary Statement by the Prisoner—The Scene in Court.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 27.

Dr. S. T. Beale, convicted of an outrage upon the person of Miss Mudge, was brought into the Court of Quarter-Sessions, this morning, for the purpose of receiving his sentence.

The prisoner was accompanied by his wife, and was joined in the court-room by his sister and two other ladies, and by a number of male friends. The party took their seats in front of the prisoner's dock. Dr. Beale looked very pale and care-worn, and his face expressed much mental anguish. His sister wept and sobbed aloud almost incessantly. The court-room was full, but not over crowded.

Before your Honor proceeds to pronounce sentence, Dr. Beale has a statement which he wishes to submit to the Court. In this statement I have, of course, had no hand nor share. I trust your Honor will hear it.

Judge Thompson—Certainly, Sir.

Dr. Beale then arose, and in a faltering voice proceeded to read the following statement:

DR. BEALE'S STATEMENT.

I am aware that the declarations and the solemn asseverations of a man placed in the circumstances in which I stand before this Court, have but little weight upon the public mind. At the same time, I am constrained to give utterance to the truth, however confidently or skeptically it may be received. It will, in some measure assuage the anguish of my hours of confinement to remember that I protested my innocence of the dreadful crime of which a Jury have convicted me. This I now do, in the most decisive and solemn manner, appealing to the Searcher of all hearts, my Maker and my final Judge, to witness what I say. I never contemplated its commission, I never attempted it. My whole soul revolts at the suggestion.

I had feelings towards my accuser somewhat like those of a parent toward a child. She had grown up under my notice, and on many occasions had received my professional services and attentions. It was a strange hallucination that led her to suspect me of crime, and it was nearly as strange that she should have made the charge against me; a charge which once made, would be likely to be persisted in, whatever her subsequent convictions might be.

There were those, I am sorry to say, who stood by her, counseling her to make confirmation doubly strong by the solemnity of an oath, instead of cautiously and anxiously inquiring whether she might not have taken impressions for *facts*—the vagaries of the imagination for the ravishment of her person. One committed on that side, the motives were powerful to make out their case. They rejoice in their success. They have torn an innocent man from a cherished and heart-broken wife and eight helpless children.

At this point in his address the wife, sister and other female friends of the prisoner burst into tears. Dr. Beale became much agitated, and also wept bitterly.

The sister said aloud, "Yes, and from his poor old father and mother, who are dying!"

Mr. Brown then offered to read the remainder of the statement, but the prisoner declined the offer, adding that he hoped the Court would pardon the weakness of nature. Dr. Beale then resumed—

They have torn an innocent man from his wife and helpless children, and from aged parents who so much need his care and solace, who have almost reached the grave, to which they now are rapidly hastening with sorrow, deep sorrow. I say they have torn an innocent man from all these loved ones, who depend entirely on him for their comfort and support, and made him a prisoner—a prisoner, I say; not a felon. Paul was often a prisoner, but never a felon. It will mitigate the sorrow and anguish of my imprisonment that I am not a felon, and no verdict of any Jury can make me so. The power and the right to assert my innocence my Maker gave me, and in asserting it I need not ask the privilege of any earthly tribunal.

A word in regard to the dark, mysterious hour unaccounted for (from 10 to 11 o'clock) on which so much stress has been laid. Why is it unaccounted for? Because my lips were closed as if the seal of death was upon them, and now they are unsealed. I need only refer to Miss Mudge's own statement, and candid, intelligent men can decide whether the representations so positively made on this point are true or false. It should be borne in mind that the time, though called an hour, was but three quarters of an hour, for, according to the evidence given in Court, the workmen were at the operating-room door every few minutes from 10 o'clock to the time Miss Mudge left the house.

Miss Mudge's evidence on this point, is this: "I went to Dr. Beale's about 10 o'clock; I went into the front parlor, and in a few minutes Dr. Beale came in and said he was not quite ready; he had some ladies in his office; in about ten or fifteen minutes after this he came down with some ladies and saw them out of the door; I then went up into the operating room, took my bonnet off, and took a seat in the operating chair; Dr. Beale cleaned his hands and inquired after my health and the health of our family; he then left me a while, and said he would have to go and see one of his workmen; he left the room; I do not know how long he was gone; when he came back, he began to operate on my teeth to prepare it for plugging; it was very painful, and he proposed to put something in it to remove the soreness; I declined having it, and preferred taking ether, and he gave me ether."

From this statement of Miss Mudge, in which she appears perfectly honest, every thinking mind must see that the time in question was wholly gone, before she began to take ether, and yet her counsel, Mr. Wharton, wishing to make out his case, passed by all this, and said "the outrage if committed at all, must have been committed in this time." I believe if the question had been asked Miss Mudge, when it was she began to take ether, she would have said about 11 o'clock.

Miss Mudge said I handed her a book and left the operating room. I did so; I was absent from the room about ten or twelve minutes, and after I returned, I worked on her teeth about twenty minutes before she began to take ether, and while she was under the influence of it, I finished the preparation of one tooth for plugging, and cut into the pulp or nerve of another tooth, which made it bleed; this cut appeared to give her pain; I immediately told her I must take this tooth out; she asked why; I said I cannot save it alive, and had better be out; she said give me more ether then; I did so, and took it out; it appears Miss Mudge did not know that I finished the preparation of one tooth for plugging, while she was under the influence of ether, and that I cut the nerve of the other, and yet she thinks she knew everything that transpired in the room; her mind was engaged with thoughts and things of which she has told us, and I suppose honestly, but which never transpired; here was a delusion, and for me a fatal one.

As to a new trial, which I earnestly sought, and which the Court have seen fit to deny me, I must be permitted to say a word. It would have given me unspeakable joy, if the application had been granted. Were there any strong, or insuperable objections? If I am guilty as charged, justice would as certainly have been meted out to me. If guilty, the verdict of another Jury would probably have been at least an amended verdict. Is it so now? I respectfully submit to the Court, is it so now?

Some of the facts connected with the deliberations of that Jury have been made public. I leave the public to judge what sort of a Jury it was, who, within half an hour of coming into Court, to convict a man of an infamous crime, could have had a menagerie exhibition, some of them braying like an ass, and roaring like a lion, singing the song of the "Landlady of France," with the "Good Brandy, Oh!" and other bacchanalian songs equally indecorous and unbecoming. But it is said, there was no undue excitement from liquor in all this.

Those who urge this in behalf of this jury, do them great unkindness. It is infinitely better for their reputation to admit that they were ill-guided with liquor, than to allow that they had such unfeeling savage natures as to frolic and play the jackass and the lion in the very hour that were to render a verdict, which was to consign a father to a prison, and to blight and blast the happiness of an innocent wife and eight children, and hurry the aged parents in sorrow to the grave. Deeply as I have been wronged by the verdict of the jury, I must say to their credit, if credit it is, that I do not believe that they could so grossly outrage propriety and command decency if it had not been for accursed rum.

But there are facts in my possession which the technicality of the law would not allow to be made public. They are such as these: besides the four bottles of wine used at dinner on Friday an hour or two before the verdict was rendered, this jury had a brandy bottle in their room filled up three or four times. Besides this they rang their bell on several occasions, and called the landlord to their door, opened it to him, and ordered glasses of brandy and also of ale. If I am shut up in a cell there are those in this community, who can and will substantiate these facts if they are denied.

Even the offer of my able and learned counsel—who had most perfect confidence in his case, as well as in my innocence—after a speech of more than two hours had been made against me, to submit the case without argument, in view of an afflictive Providence by which a brother of one of the jurors was suddenly and in a moment struck down by death, say even the offer to submit the case without argument, was used to my disadvantage, and hastened my conviction. A juror, immediately after the rendering of the verdict, said, in the hearing of numbers, "Davy" (alluding to Mr. Brown) "was like the boy that wet the bed, he had nothing to say."

Another juror, before he had heard a word of my defence, said of me, "D—n him, he is a guilty fellow, we'll convict him." If the forms of law made it improper for the Court to hear these facts, an enlightened community shall hear them, and judge *what sort of a jury* rendered a verdict against me.

One thing more I have to say, and I know they will heartily join me in this, to wit, if any one of them shall ever be accused of crime, I hope they will have a fairer, more sober, and more moral set of men to judge of their case than I had.

I speak not of them all; there were two or three honorable exceptions, and my only regret is, that they had not the firmness to stand by their convictions in spite of ribald songs and all the other appliances to brow beat them.

And how were my clerical witnesses, who kindly rallied around me in my extremity, spoken of by one or more of the jurors? In this prudish and awful presence "G—d d—n the divines! they are as bad as the rest." This fact is derived from one of the jury.

The District Attorney will pardon me in a passing allusion to the course which he has seen fit to pursue. Was it altogether necessary to press upon me, with all the weight of his character and influence, to exert himself to the utmost to prevent the Court from granting me a new trial? Was there any danger that I should escape?

I have one request to make of the District Attorney, it is this: that when he lies down at night surrounded by his family and all the comforts of home, that he will remember there is one husband and father lying in a cell on a pallet of straw, torn from the wife of his bosom and the children of his love, heaving bitter sighs, starting from his unquiet slumbers by the fancied call of his loved ones, and that husband and father is as innocent of the crime for which he is incarcerated as Mr. Reed himself.

And when he comes around his well spread board, and greets the smiling, happy faces of his wife and children, I want him to remember that there is one husband and father taking his coarse and scanty fare on the wooden trencher of a prison, with no wife to cheer his dreary solitude, and no children to comfort their heart-stricken, sorrowful father. And when he goes to the sanctuary on the Sabbath, I want him to think of a husband and father in prison, who never boasted of going to "fifty churches," but who did feel it a privilege to go with his family to the church of his choice, and there in a quiet and humble manner, to learn those lessons of heavenly wisdom which are almost his only support and solace now.

I will add no more, except to reiterate before God and man my innocence of the charge alleged against me.

Mr. Brown requested that the statement be filed and that it be placed in the hands of the Prothonotary for that purpose. The Court acceded to the request.

After the conclusion of the reading of the statement, which was listened to with almost breathless attention, Judge Thompson proceeded to pass sentence as follows,—the prisoner having first been directed to stand up:

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The most painful duty a Judge has to perform, is to pass that sentence which the law prescribes for crimes. I never had a more painful task to perform than to have presided at your trial, and it is still more painful to pronounce sentence. In an ordinary case it is always a painful duty; but in the case of a man surrounded as you are by the tenderest ties, and bearing the excellent character which you have heretofore sustained, renders this duty doubly painful.

I have listened attentively to the remarks which you have thought proper to make, and can only say, that you have been convicted by the tribunal of your country. It would be impossible to obtain a verdict from the public, and the law does not so order it. In this case I am free to say that no one privilege of the law has been omitted. Each Juryman took an oath that he was unprejudiced, and unbiassed. You had a full right, and you exercised that right to challenge that Jury; and your challenges were not exhausted; you had every opportunity of knowing who composed the Jury.

Under these circumstances, although you have not been able to convince them of your innocence, the trial was fair and impartial. Every question that arose during the progress of the trial was decided in your favor. That you failed to convince the Jury was, I may say, your misfortune.

You have now taken a final appeal to your God, and to Him, I hope you have not appealed in vain. I trust that if this misfortune, which, if your statement be truthful, the religion you profess will prompt you to believe your Heavenly Father has sent upon you, is as sent for His own righteous purposes. If the Christian character you professed be sincere, it will continue to sustain you in your confinement.

We, however, have only to deal with human affairs, and as the trial was just, fair and impartial, I cannot hesitate to pronounce the sentence, which the high nature of the crime requires. There is, in my opinion, no crime of a graver character than that of which you have been convicted, and it might perhaps be considered my duty, under this belief, to pass upon you the highest sentence of the law.

I trust that the sentence I am about to pronounce will be sufficient to vindicate the law, while at the same time I bear in mind the situation of your family, and the statement you have made to-day respecting them has deeply affected my feelings.

I regard also the recommendation to mercy by the Jury. They also felt the peculiar circumstances of your family and of those by whom you are surrounded. This Jury, composed of respectable citizens, upon whom you have thought proper to reflect, have recommended you to mercy, and their recommendation has had full weight.

The sentence of the Court is, that you undergo an imprisonment of four years and six months in the Philadelphia County Prison, and that you pay the costs of the prosecution, and stand convicted until the terms of the sentence be complied with.

The prisoner did not evince any feeling at the mention of the period for which he was to be incarcerated. After the conclusion of Judge Thompson's remarks, a number of the friends of Dr. Beale gathered round and condoled with him and his wife.

The prisoner soon after left the Court-room, and was taken to prison in a chaise. His wife accompanied him.

Naval.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Nov. 28.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, Commander James T. Gerry, sailed from Aspinwall two months ago for New-York, and has not since been heard from. She is supposed to have shared the fate of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hornet*, which sailed from Pensacola some 30 years ago for New-York, and has never been heard from, having no doubt gone down with all on board, in one of the terrible gales which sweep the West India seas. The gale of Oct. 21, in which so many merchant vessels were dismasted and wrecked, must have been felt in full violence by the *Albany*, and it is in this gale she is supposed to have been lost. We do not yet despair of her safety—she may have been damaged in the storm and put into some port where communication with the United States is rarely had. Some fear the worst, however. The *Albany* carried 20 guns, and a full crew of 180 men. The following are her officers:

Commander—James T. Gerry. *Lieutenants*—William W. Bleecker, Montgomery Hunt, John Quincy Adams, Henry Rodgers. *Surgeon*—Stephen A. McCreary. *Assistant-Surgeon*—Richard D. Corcoran. *Purser*—Nixon White. *Master*—Robert A. Marr. *Midshipman*—Bennet J. Riley.

☞ The Boys' Meeting in the Eighth Ward was enlivened last evening by an exhibition of the Wonders of the Magic Lantern, at No. 139 Laurens-street. *The street boys thought it fine fun.*

(Advertisement.)

Inhalation.—Dr. H. K. Root, author of the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, and inventor of the infallible lung barometer, who has given a great share of his attention to the nature, cause and effect of lung disease, considers inhalation a good assistant in the cure of consumption and bronchitis, and treats his patients accordingly; but inhalation alone can seldom, if ever, effect a cure, because all persons affected with lung disease have weak or impure blood, and are not unfrequently troubled with nervous debility; and when all of these diseases, with their sympathetic attendants, are properly treated with good, cleansing, strengthening, vegetable medicines, so harmoniously prepared as to act upon each of the different parts affected at the same time, the progress of the invalid towards recovery must of necessity be much more rapid and apparent than when but one (though the principal) disease is alone treated. There is a connecting link between each function of the human system, and when one is diseased all are more or less affected, and need strengthening at the very time the first cause of their debility is being removed. Common sense establishes the correctness of this theory. The lung barometer is the only correct instrument ever invented to detect with exactness the extent and nature of diseases of the lungs. Chronic diseases of the heart, liver and kidneys are also treated with astonishing success by Dr. R., who has cured thousands by his unerring system of practice. Office, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Highly Important to the Ladies.—Fur Store.—J. H. Harley will open this day, Nov. 29, a very choice selection of Furs, which he has prepared expressly for his choice retail trade, made under his own supervision, from his own importations, comprising Sables, Ermine, Marten, Chinchilla, Fitch, East Maine and Russian Mink Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, and Muffs. In fact, he has articles to suit all, for he sells a good set of Furs for $3 50. Every article is made in the best manner, and warranted as represented, ever wishing to add to his reputation already established, and well aware of the deception practiced in the Fur business.

His aim is to sell none but the best articles at the lowest prices the same can be afforded at; adopting as near as possible the one price system. He would invite all who wish to examine his assortment, to call at his old stand, No. 94 John-street, one door from Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 110 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. Root, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects. Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes taken in any weather.

(Advertisement.)

Perfect Security against Fire.—S. C. Herring continues to manufacture his *Patent Champion Safes*, with *Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks*, both of which were awarded Medals at the Great World's Fair, London, in 1851, and New-York in 1853. They are now admitted to be superior fire and burglar proof to any others in use. Also has on hand large and small burglar proof wrought iron chests, bank vaults, vault doors, money boxes, &c., and is the sole patentee for the manufacture and sale in the United States, of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock, and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the only Powder Proof Lock awarded a medal at the London World's Fair in 1851,) at the old stand, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York. Silas C. Herring.

(Advertisement.)

Life-Size Photographs.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Portraits and likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes Taken only by J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks, No. 46 Rue basse du Rampart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Inhabitants of those Districts where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use Dresler's Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 341 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Those new Sewing Machines at the office of the Avery Sewing Machine Company, attract the attention of all by their simplicity and the beauty of their work on all kinds of material. Call and see them, at No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The rarest specimens of Photography ever exhibited in America are on view at Brady's National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. The attention of the public is solicited.

(Advertisement.)

Dr. Spencer.—Daguerreotypes and Photographs of Dr. Spencer may be obtained at Lawrence's Gallery, No. 381 Broadway, corner of White-street.

(Advertisement.)

Phrenological Examinations and Advice, with charts and written descriptions of character, day and evening, by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Appropriate Holiday Presents.—Far better than trinkets, jewelry and such like, is a rich shawl, silk dress, or velvet mantilla, such as may be obtained at Beard, Clapp & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. The dissolution of partnership of this firm has caused a greater reduction in shawls, silks, velvets, merinos, pelisse cloths, paramattas, Thibet and Saxony plaids, muslin de laines and other dress goods, than any financial crisis since 1837. A reduction of 20 per cent on their entire stock of $80,000, amounting to $15,000, has actually been made for the purpose of closing the business before the first of January. The utmost courtesy extended to visitors as well as purchasers, and none are urged to buy against their inclination.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Mr. Wilkins, Capt. George W. Clark, of Frankfort, Me., to Miss Margaret Maclean, of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

☞ Boston and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 27, of Croup, Wm. H. Harned, aged 3 years and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1 Horatio-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 27, Mary Ezra, after a short but painful illness.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 115 Mott-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 27, Charles P. Harrison, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, 29th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, Mrs. Ann J., wife of [illegible], and daughter of the late Henry [illegible], of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 [illegible], without further invitation.

In this City, Anna Augusta De Gray, third daughter of Thomas and Martha De Gray.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 29th, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 139 Broome-st.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 27, Mary, wife of Geo. A. Jarvis, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James M. and Geo. W. McLean, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, on the corner of Henry and Degraw-sts., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, of a lingering illness, Christiana H. Brown, wife of Cornelius V. Stevens, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the house of her mother, Eleanor Brown, Skillman-st., third house above Park-av., East Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Rockland Cemetery.

In Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, Nov. 27, John Dougherty, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, George Dougherty, No. 87 Market-st., Newark.

At Albany, on Friday, Nov. 24, after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Jane, relict of Dr. James Manning, formerly of Canada East, aged 63 years. A fond mother, a warm friend.

Her remains were interred in St. Paul's Cemetery.

☞ Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

$5,000 Kentucky 6s	[illegible]	100 McCulloch Gold	[illegible]
4,000 do	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
500 Ohio 6s, '70	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] California 7s, '70	[illegible]	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Conv. Bs. '71	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Conv. Bds '62	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 3d M. of '83	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Panama Bds 2d iss.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi & R. I. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
15 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	150 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
20 Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] New-Jersey R. R.	[illegible]
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]
20 Bk State New-York	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
25 Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
5 Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 Hudson R. Railroad	[illegible]
200 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. So. Construct'n	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Nor. & Wor. Railroad	[illegible]
200 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Central Railroad	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	150 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
6,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
1,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. B'ds	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	10 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Harlem Int. st. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible] Hud. Riv. Railroad	[illegible]
75 Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
200 New-York C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
150 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	110 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]		

Tuesday, Nov. 28—P. M.

The day has been, comparatively speaking, a bright one in Money and Stock affairs. The decline in Foreign Exchange to 109@109¼ on London, was fully established for the Cunard packet sailing to-morrow, and the supply of bills more than equal to the demand. The shipment of Gold will be a small one, comprising only a few California Gold bars, which, from an admixture of silver, yield a trifling profit at the French Mint; the amount, about $390,000, at present engaged. These facts, connected with the increased export movement of Cotton, both from this port and the South, impart a degree of confidence to Wall-street which there is reason to hope will assume something like a practical reality on the Money, as well as Stock interest. *Coincident, we have to notice a very decided* improvement in the Stock of the New-York Central Railroad, *which, from its leading character on* the Stock Exchange, the large sum total involved and the highly respectable class of holders, Foreign as well as Domestic, influences, more or less, the entire list of Railway securities. The causes of this revival are twofold, the most important growing out of the very determined purpose—expressed at more than one informal conference, Mr. Stephen Whitney presiding—by the City holders and New-York representatives of the Foreign holders to participate more directly than the usual practice in such cases has been, in the approaching annual election, appointed for the 12th proximo. The changes which they will advise, and which will no doubt be readily conceded by the head of the concern, relate, principally, to placing two or more representatives of the City, Foreign and Boston interests in the direction, and do not look to a radical revolution in the Board. The conferences referred to were attended by such parties as Mr. Schuyler Livingston, representing over 5,000 shares in the name of a single European stockholder; Mr. Barclay, his partner; Mr. William B. Astor, Mr. Peter Lorillard, Messrs. Faile, Messrs. Thomas Tileston and Paul Spofford, Mr. F. Bronson, Mr. Battelle, Mr. Whitehouse, Messrs. Vermilye, Mr. J. J. Phelps and others. They have recommended Mr. Livingston and Mr. E. G. Faile as members of the new Board, and have appointed a Committee to visit Albany to carry out their wishes. Assurances have been received that similar action will be taken by the Boston stockholders. Neither city has a representative in the present direction. The changes necessary on the line of the Road to make place for the new arrangement of names, will, of course, be left to the determination of a conference with the executive managers at Albany, toward whom no disrespect is intended by the present movement. We have also reason to state, in this connection, that a majority of the present Board are in favor of paying out the August and February dividends, in the shape of the reserved Convertible Bonds of the Company at par, which will be a salutary relief to the depression which has been visited upon the Stock since the embarrassing movement in July last, and will also go far to preserve the present wide distribution of the Stock, by retaining a numerous class of small or moderate holders, who depend on the net earnings of the Road for individual income. We say a majority of the Board, without knowing certainly that any portion of it will be opposed to such distribution when the time, which must now soon come, arrives, for a decision of the question, in default of a sale of the Bonds to third parties at par. It is next to certain that the state of the Company, for the year ending 31st January, will show a liberal excess of net earnings, over 8 ℘ cent., and that the business was never so prosperous as at present, and since the 1st September.

The improvement in Stocks to-day was 3½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central Shares from yesterday's closing sales to the highest bid 81½, after the close of the official list of the Second Board this afternoon. The whole rise since Wednesday last, when 75½ ℘ cent. was touched, is 6¼ ℘ cent. Erie rose 1½ ℘ cent. Reading 1@1½, and Harlem ½. Virginia sixes were cheaper by ½ ℘ cent. Missouri sixes firm at 85, and other State Stocks steady. Kentucky and Ohio sixes, short loans are now below par. The former at 95; the latter 97. Erie Third Mortgage 82@82½ ℘ cent.

The rates of interest keep up to 12 ℘ cent. on first class paper, 3 to 4 months, and 10 ℘ cent. on prime 60 day acceptances drawn from the South on leading firms in this City. At call, the stock-brokers of established credit, get money at 7 ℘ cent., though subject to return from day to day. The shortest time negotiations, on pledge of stocks, cost from 10 to 12 ℘ cent. The currency news from the interior is quiet to-day, but the daily redemption of country Bank paper by the agencies here is still quite large. The Bank Superintendent advises that 84 ℘ cent. will be distributed to the holders of the Eighth-avenue Bank notes on presentation to the Department at Albany. This is a good result, considering that part of the securities were in Bond and Mortgage, which had to be sold peremptorily under the worst phase of the money market.

All the Foreign exchanges closed dull for the Steamer. The regular importers were moderate buyers, and the Foreign Commission Agents, from the poor returns which recent consignments have yielded, have but limited remittances to make. The Bankers were able to make their own terms as cash buyers of transient and produce bills. The Circular of Messrs. De Coppet & Co., quote:

London	108½@109½	Bremen	78½@78¾
Paris	5.13¾@5.15	Hamburg	36¼@36¾
Amsterdam	41½@41¾	Antwerp	5.15@5.16¼
Frankfort	41½@41¾		

The Circular of Messrs. Cammann, prepared for their European correspondents, remarks:

Exchange on London having declined, there is a decrease in the export of gold, which (in connection with the cessation of bank failures and the partial recovery from the state of panic which a short time since prevailed in some of the Western States,) produced, at the close of last week, a better feeling in the market, and stocks improved slightly. The unfavorable character of the accounts per *Baltic* rather checked the advancing tendency, but prices are steady at the close. * * * It is an undeniable fact that much progress has already been made in the correction of the errors which formerly *existed in the management of the different roads*, and to which alone their present embarrassments are attributable, while the *returns of each month* show that, with scarcely an exception, all the leading lines are earning much more than in any previous year. The gross receipts are increasing, and due attention being paid to economy in the running expenses, these have been greatly reduced, thus leaving a larger net profit than was ever before realized. All expenditures not imperatively demanded are carefully avoided, and the debts, heretofore constantly on the increase, are now being rapidly reduced.

From the Continental Circular of Messrs. Marie & Kane, we give the following translated extract: "The great despondency which has reigned so long over us, seems on the eve of giving way to more encouraging influences. The uncertain state of affairs in Europe, however, and the remembrance of our repeated disappointments for a year past, forbid our putting too much faith in these favorable omens. *During the week, no important* failure has been announced from the West; the merchants of St. Louis and Chicago have taken steps to anticipate any bank panic in these cities; the price of gold at Cincinnati has declined to 1 ℘ cent. premium; the internal exchanges are turning in favor of New-York; the shipments of Cotton are becoming considerable, and the exports of specie must soon decrease; the heaviest payments of the Fall season are over, and have been effected with a remarkable regularity under the circumstances; the imports of merchandise show a falling off since a few weeks, of nearly 30 ℘ cent. from last year, at the same period, while our exports continue nearly up to the same level. Our railways show by their receipts a wonderful prosperity."

Albert H. Nicolay will hold a special sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Thursday being Thanksgiving day there will be no sale. A. H. Muller & Co.'s regular sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock. The catalogue includes a large amount of first-class Banks Insurance and other stocks and securities.

The General Market Circulars which go to Europe to-morrow will report more activity in Cotton than last week, at lower prices, and a steady demand, with moderate exports of Flour and Wheat. The shipment of Indian Corn continues active.

The Railroads of Illinois.

From the Chicago Journal.

A few years ago the lake furnished the only means of intercourse with our Eastern neighbors, and stages were all that opened to our visitors their journey still further West. In a favorable afternoon for the observation, we can see our rustic neighbor over the water, New-Buffalo peeping above the horizon, as if to look for the steamers, which three years since, connecting it with us for our great channel of communication with Down-East, gave almost a virtual promise of its sharing our prosperity—an expectation certainly disappointed, which allows New-Buffalo to join in the oblivion, the now broken-hearted St. Joseph, in earlier days the rival of the Garden City.

We have new connections now, and early in the coming year most of the enterprises will be completed, which will give us a radiation of railroads in importance second to none in the land.

Counting from the North, we present the eighteen tributaries to the prosperity and growth of our city and State, with their length and termination, as follows:

	Miles.
Chicago and Milwaukee	85
Illinois and Wisconsin	52
Galena and Chicago Union to Freeport	121
Beloit and Madison Branch above	45
Galena Air Line to Dixon	96
Chicago and Aurora. Central Military Tract and Peoria and Oquawka from Galesburg to Burlington	212
Chicago and Rock Island	181
Peoria and Bureau Valley	47
Chicago and Mississippi to Alton	266
Alton and Terre Haute	85
Ohio and Mississippi	75
Belleville and Illinoistown	14
Great Western, Naples to Decatur	79
Illinois Central, Galena to Cairo	456
Chicago Branch to a point 40 miles south of Urbana	126
Michigan Southern to Toledo	243
Michigan Central to Detroit	282
New-Albany and Salem	288
Total	2,769

Through to Cairo.

From the Alton Telegraph.

Another and a most important link in the Railroad system of the State is completed. Cairo and St. Louis are united with iron bands, and a profitable intercourse cannot but result to both cities from the union. The first train from Cairo to the intersection of the Ohio and Mississippi road came through on last Tuesday, and on the next day a large party of the citizens of St. Louis made the trip through to the mouth of the Ohio and back. Regular trains are now running on that section of the road, a distance of 116 miles, connecting at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi road to St. Louis, a distance of about 60 miles. For the present, the trains will leave Illinoistown at 8½ A. M. and arrive at Cairo at 6 P. M., though when the track is properly ballasted the running time will be much less.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 28—11 A. M.

Flour—The Flour market opens with a better inquiry, mainly for the interior trade. There is no quotable change in prices. The receipts this morning are light and are almost wholly consigned through by the Central Road. The weather is very pleasant. Sales 500 bbls. at $7 87½ for Black Rock, and $8 75 for choice parcels of Ohio and Michigan. Wheat—The receipts of Wheat are yet very light, although there is a large amount coming. There is a fair demand this morning, and the market is without change. Sales 2,000 bushels Milwaukee mixed, at $1 50. Corn—Corn is getting scarce and the market is quiet. Sales 3,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. Oats—Oats are nominally 41c.@42c. Whisky—Whisky is very scarce, and prices nominally 36c. Canal Freights are unchanged. Receipts this morning, 1,500 bbls. of Flour, 22,340 bushels of Corn, and 700 bushels of Oats.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

Flour—The receipts of Flour are largely on the increase, amounting to-day to over 14,000 bbls., a greater portion of which, however, is consigned through by the Central Railroad. The demand is mainly for the home and interior trade, and the sales of the day do not exceed 800 bbls. at prices ranging from $8 75@$8 87½ for choice and fancy brands of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and $8 50 for good Upper Lake.

Wheat—For Wheat there is a good milling demand. Sales 6,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 90@92, and 3,000 bushels Wisconsin Red, at $1 50.

Corn—Of Corn there is but a limited supply in store, but large receipts are in prospect. The demand is fair, and quotations steady. Sales 12,000 bushels at 70c.

Oats—Are in good supply and dull. Quotations nominal at 41c.@42c.

Whisky—Whisky is in demand and steady. Sales 36c.

Receipts for the last 24 hours: Flour, 14,862 bbls.; Wheat, 15,471 bushels; Corn, 30,580 bushels; Oats, 12,660 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 200 bushels.

Albany, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Sales were made here to-day of 2,900 bushels of Canadian Wheat, duty free, at $2 15, to be delivered at Waterford. A lot of 14,000 bushels Chicago Oats sold for 53½c. by weight. Barley, $1 30@$1 32; four-rowed, $1 37½. 250 head of Jefferson County Hogs sold at 5½c. to 5¾c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 27.

The advices by the *Baltic* have imparted a heavy tone to our market for Cotton, and prices, although not quotably lower are decidedly easier. The sales to-day were 4,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8¼c. Mess Pork continues at $12. Flour, $8 50. Corn, 90c.@95c. Bacon is considerably lower—sides selling at 9c. Rice is quoted at 5½c. Molasses, 18c. and Whisky at 42c. Sterling Exchange is steady at 9 ℘ cent. premium.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Our Cotton Market is unchanged. Sales to-day, 5,500 bales. 1,000 bags of Rio Coffee were sold at 9½c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 28—Evening.

The Cotton Market is unchanged. The sales for the day are 7,000 bales. Middling we quote at 8½c. In Bacon, prices are lower; for Sides and Shoulders, 9c. Lard, in bbls., 10c. Corn, 90c.

Cotton Freights to Liverpool, ½d.

Charleston, Monday, Nov. 27.

Our Cotton market is without change. Sales to-day 1,700 bales, at prices ranging from 7c.@9½c.

Sales of Stocks in Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$2,000 City 6s (R. & R.) [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, '70, [illegible]; $500 State 5s, '70, [illegible]; 20 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 12 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 9 do, [illegible]; 70 Girard Bank, [illegible]; 50 Long Island Railroad 11½.

Between Boards—$1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '56, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 100 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]. *Second Board*—$12,761 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible]; 170 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 100 Morris Canal, [illegible]; 4 North America Bank, [illegible]; 10 Kensington Bank, [illegible]; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; $1,500 Pennsylvania 5s, '70, [illegible]; 10 Union Canal, 5; 10 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred [illegible].

After Board—$2,000 Susquehanna Canal Bonds, [illegible]; 12 Northern Liberty Bank, [illegible]; 100 Morris Canal, [illegible]; 100 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 23 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 100 Long Island Railroad, 12.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; United States 6s, '67, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad stock, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsyl. Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Northern Light, for Punta Arenas—Adams & Co.'s messenger, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, Capt. Thos. Wright, Dr. S. P. Elliott, Jas. H. Wilbur, J. S. Mosey, Mrs. Mary Plumber and infant, Mrs. M. D. Cotter, Mrs. Mary Murdock, Iva A. Eaton and wife, J. L. Eaton, Mrs. C. Drake, O. S. Willey and wife, Miss C. A. Willey, H. M. Colbeth, wife and servant, E. P. Clay, Mrs. H. T. Graves, Mrs. J. M. Gardner, Mrs. P. Belcher, J. H. Carroll, E. S. Graves and wife, Mrs. C. W. Leonard, L. Van Norden and wife, J. O. Callaghan and wife, J. Lane, Mrs. A. J. Vincent, Mrs. M. A. Chichester and infant, J. O. Goodwin, E. A. Scott, Miss Jane Scott, Miss Margaret Scott, Geo. G. Pope, G. D. Taylor and wife, Mrs. R. Brown and 3 children, Miss P. Taylor, Wm. W. Capen, D. Parks, L. S. Graves, Mrs. Geo. Buxton and 3 children, Mrs. Geo. Kimball, S. L. Palmer, wife and 3 children, R. P. Speir, J. Hutton and wife, Geo. Kilton and wife, E. C. Lee and 2 children, G. B. Cook, O. Cannon, wife and 2 children, Jas. Cumnock, Jr., Miss Mary Dillon, Miss Mary Jones, Mr. Pulford, Miss A. G. Callaghan, W. Ashford, John Hagan, F. Duffy, A. S. Norton, Mrs. O. Blakeslee and child, E. Arnold, Mrs. A. Weck and 3 children, Miss Adelia Tackney, Miss Anna Tackney, T. S. Hill, M. L. Rawson, S. Goodman, J. Barney and wife, J. B. Baxter, G. W. Whitlock, A. Osgood, Mrs. Lenden and child, John Bradley, Miss A. Waring, Mrs. Margaret Estabrook, [illegible], G. H. Litchfield, M. Martin, W. B. Van [illegible], J. C. Wilkinson, [illegible] [illegible] and others in the steerage.

In steamship Daniel Webster, for Havana and New-Orleans—Mrs. Clara B. De Castro and daughter, Miss Catharine Massey, E. E. Jenks and wife, Mrs. A. K. Goodwin, J. H. Johnson, J. De la Guente, Fernando Mintegraga, W. H. Phillips, Jos. Cochran and wife, F. Lacoul, R. D. Coles and wife, Mrs. Ann Birdsall, Thos. Smith, Dr. Bow. Gonzales and daughter, P. Acosta, sister and servant, G. A. Van Zandt, Mrs. Ann Miller, Mrs. S. C. Kilgour, James Mason, W. Ferguson, J. Bain, J. M. Haight, T. O'Donnell, Wm. Martin, Mrs. Fitzn Ainsworth and 3 nieces, W. Cohen and wife, L. E. Foard, G. S. Parsons, Miss Low, Mrs. Basillo and child, E. G. Chaves, S. Sylvester, H. E. Head, J. C. Howe, L. Buckley, Miss E. Oakes, James Wallace, T. Luther, Jr., W. T. Sherwood, Alex. Watson, C. Watson, J. Murphy, H. Hogan, R. Lowry, P. McCarty, Thos. Hernandez, W. Lewis, J. Meury, J. Cassidy, S. Cudworth, B. Freices, J. Fitzgerald, W. H. Kellan, S. Lewis, P. Redmond, A. Schnabel, B. Chase, Geo. K. Eaton, P. Duffy, G. B. Dunn, J. Johnston, J. Sherman, W. Lacey, R. R. Kelter, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss A. Hill, A. Legender, Alex. Barrow, J. V. Duralde, A. Dangiade, Mrs. Mott and son, Isaac Kaiser, T. J. B. Keenan, John Medellick, C. Pratt, F. O. Christy, Alex. Mackenzie, A. Burns, Robt. S. Martin, Mrs. Macnamara, N. Cadalso, J. Ferreiro, M. Lane, O. Williams, Capt. S. Knowles, J. C. Bangher, Capt. J. W. Boyd, W. H. Fairchild, E. G. Tomlinson, (mail agent,) E. A. Raymond, F. Velasco, G. Mattler, M. G. Berreon, J. P. Royce, M. Perales, Jose Ameda, Justo Ayate, C. L. Greves, W. M. Adams, W. Anderson.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss M. Corcoran, Mrs. A. H. Brahe, D. D. Ross and lady, Mr. Train and lady, Gen. Stanton, U. S. A., Col. Bolton, U. S. A., Maj. W. M. Morris, U. S. A., Maj. J. R. Scott, U. S. A., Capt. Lovett, U. S. A., R. Harding, S. H. King, Jas. Caldwell, W. W. Disbrow, F. W. Gending, J. V. Lyon, S. Clifton, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 05 | Sun sets.....4 34 | Moon sets.....2 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3 22 | Gov. Island...4 05 | Hell Gate.....5 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Daniel Webster, Lucas, New-Orleans, C. Morgan.

Ships Baltimore, Soule, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Atlantic, Harris, New-London, S. D. Lawrence; Sara Jackson, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Franchise, Scott, Charleston, Bryan & Lunt; W. H. Wharton, Gates, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Barks B. W. Gamble, Powell, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Adelina, (Prus.,) Kleinert, Pensacola, Moses Taylor & Co.; John Dunham, Davis, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Neko, (Br.,) Gates, St. Johns, N. F., R. M. Goff; Abram, Stevens, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Croton, Blye, Porto-Prince, G. L. & A. [illegible]; R. Remington, Bearse, St. Marks, Brodie & Pallen; Vesper, (Br.,) Whiteman, Belfast, B. Gillesbrand; Lucy Harwood, Sweet, Mayaguez, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Niagara, Kooking, Charleston, E. F. Buck & Co.; Fashion, Eadie, Philadelphia, master.

Schrs. Sarah Maria, Jones, Havana, Thos. Gilmartin; Humming Bird, Bog, [illegible], Wilmington, E. Bleecker & Son; Mystery, Horton, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.

Propeller Mary Green, Philadelphia, F. & B. [illegible].

Sloop Harvest, Carson, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans Nov. 20, and Havana the 23d with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. On the 22d at 4 P. M., [illegible] steamship Cahawba, from New-York, [illegible]; passed steamship Crescent City, from New-York, bound to Havana—she probably put in the [illegible]. The steamship Falcon arrived at Havana on the 23d.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 26th, off Cape Lookout, at 1 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Tennessee, from Baltimore for Charleston; same day, at 11½ P. M., off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, hence for Savannah.

Bark Sarah Chase, (of Portland,) Osgood, Rio Janeiro Oct. 1, with coffee to master. Experienced heavy weather, lost head rails, &c.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Malaga Oct. 20, passed Gibraltar 26, with raisins to L. W. & P. Armstrong of New-Haven. Nov. 18, in co. with brig Mary Hamilton, for New-York. The L. & W. A. has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Hattie, (Br.,) Lawrence, Bay Harbor, (Jam.,) 20 ds., with pimento, &c., to A. P. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Denville, Dodge, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. George E. Jones, Crowell, Boston 4 ds., in ballast, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Francis Elmore, Smith, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Oriana, Tuttle, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. L. H. Endicott, Endicott, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Fanny Fern, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Cornelius, Grant, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Protector, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Oneida, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Sophia, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Mary Jane, Virginia, with pine wood.

WIND—During the day, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 27—Arr. barks Montezuma, Buenos Ayres; Saxony, New-Orleans; Voyageur, Smyrna; brigs Kremlin, Port-au-Prince; Martha Washington, Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27—Arr. ship Ariel, Boston; bark Cruger, [illegible]. Below—Ships Roberts, New-York; Reporter, Boston; Peter and Mary, Philadelphia.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. B. FRANKELHEE, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated masters:
1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by Fr. De Braekeleer.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by [illegible] de Keyser.
3. THE STORM, by Rubens.
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.
These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 25th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday evening last, 25th inst., about 7½ o'clock P. M., while going from this Ravenswood across another vessel to Pier No. [illegible], East River, a pocket-book, bound in brown morocco, containing bank-notes on the Bank of England to the amount of about $1,500,—a 500 franc note on the Bank of France, and sundry papers, for the recovery of which the above reward is offered. Apply at the French Consulate, No. 51 Walker-st.

$15 REWARD.—Lost, a gold watch chain, on Friday last, in the lower part of the City. Valueless than the reward. Any person delivering the same at No. 39 Liberty-st., up stairs, will receive the above reward.

$650 LOST.—In six $100 bills, and one of $50, at the desk of the Broadway Bank, or in passing from it to Abbott Brothers, No. 119 Nassau-st. The finder shall receive a reward of $100 by leaving it at GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Spingler Institute.

BUCKLE LOST.—On the evening of Nov. 27, in Broadway, between 6th and 12th-sts., a buckle, attached to a black velvet. If found, it is requested to be left at the office of the Brevoort House, where a suitable reward will be given.

FOUND.—Several hundred dollars, which the owner can have by proving property. Apply to MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Captain 6th Patrol District.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 19) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Newburgh, N. Y.) for forming up Funnel Covers, [illegible], Chain-Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Smoke-Pipe, [illegible], Gutters, &c. (any size) grooved, lapped and seamed. These machines are capable of turning 300 to [illegible] per day. All interested are solicited to call. Territorial, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

TO LAWYERS.—A member of the New-York bar, who has been in active practice for upwards of fifteen years, and who is fully competent to take the charge of the entire business of an office in all its details, and has been in the practice of making himself with an established firm, requiring the services of an efficient lawyer. His experience is for the duties of the office, rather than of the courts, though he considers himself qualified for either, and therefore he would wish to be relieved from the labor, and to devote himself to the former, and particularly the general preparation of cases for trial and argument and the general supervision of a large practice. The most unquestionable reference given both as to character and capacity. Address, with real name, LAW, at this office.

$47,000 IN SIX MONTHS.—A rare opportunity to engage in the Flour and Feed business. An established business having made the above amount of sales in 6 months, ending Dec. 1, is now offered on very reasonable terms for particulars of whom [illegible] capable to conduct it rightly. For particulars inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, No. 19 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—For a small family, a house with all the modern improvements, a furnished house, or a roomy suite of apartments; situation between 4th and 5th avs. and 8th and 20th-sts. Address H. H., Box No. 163 New-York Post-Office.

A FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR WANTED—By a family of three grown persons. None but a private family, in a good neighborhood, need address, with rate per month, &c., J. WHEATCROFT, Times office.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED.—With modern improvements, in the upper part of the City. Address No. 148 Chambers-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Rhyme and rats
Perhaps don't tally;
Nor wags with ballads
Fitly ally.

BUT IT IS a veritable prose fact that a single flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and one box of his PILLS will free a dwelling from insects and vermin in 48 hours. Central Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COURSE OF THREE LECTURES ON THE CHARACTER AND POLICY OF THE SECOND CÆSAR—And their Correlations with the Despotism of Louis Napoleon, to be delivered at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by T. PIERS HEALEY, (Barrister-at-Law, of the Temple, London,) on WEDNESDAYS, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE I.—Nov. 29. "Introductory Observations touching the Lecturer, the Audience, the Course. American Criticism as understood by the Lecturer. The successive Civilizations that have marked Roman History. The Civilization of our time; its true soul and probable Destiny. The more general characteristics of Roman Civilization under Augustus. Interest naturally felt in the personal character and public policy of that personage. Review of the moral, social, and political condition of Rome in the time of Augustus. Analogies offered by that of France at the present time. Parallel between the personal characteristics and public career of Louis Napoleon and those of Augustus. Conclusion."

These lectures have been prepared during the past residence in Paris—in actual view of many of the scenes they touch on, and are now made known for the first time. Tickets for the course, 75 cents—may be had at the door. Single tickets 25 cents.

GOTHIC HALL, No. 310 BROADWAY.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 1—THE MARVELLOUS HYBRID OR BEAR WOMAN! will be exhibited, pronounced by Naturalists as a mysterious link combining the Human Species with the Brute Creation. The deep set lustrous black eyes of this lusus naturæ beam with intelligence, while its jaws, jagged fangs and ears are terrifically hideous! Its phrenological developments exhibit a well balanced brain, social affections and considerable cunning. Nearly its whole form is coated with long glossy hair. No one need fear approaching this semi human being, for it is perfectly docile, possessing a harmonious voice and speaks the Spanish language.

CITIZENS, SENATORS, ALDERMEN AND SOLDIERS—Hear me if ye want beards or hair, as my Onguent will force the Beard or Moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st., HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont Row, Boston.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The public inauguration of Prof. McCULLOCH, lately appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy in this College, will take place in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY NEXT, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock. The Regents of the University, the Alumni of the College and the Students, are specially invited to be present.
CHAS. KING, President Columbia College.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, No. 126 William-st.

SCOTCH PONIES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a number of full-blooded Scotch Ponies, warranted sound and kind in all harness. A pair, well-matched, can be seen at No. 33 Elizabeth-st. GEO. T. [illegible].